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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 7)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 7)

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXVII. No. 7.

Jersey City, N. J., April 1, 1945

Price 10 Cents

## An Editorial

### "Merit Rating"

With the passage by the Legislature of the amended Falk-Gugino bill, New York becomes the 43rd state to introduce "merit rating" in unemployment insurance.

The New York law, however, differs basically from "merit rating" laws in other states in that it departs from the conventional pattern which assesses an employer's contribution to unemployment insurance on the record of his employees' collective withdrawals of benefits. Under such a system, employers are prone to use every trick or device to disqualify their former workers from benefits due them so that it may not go against their firms' records.

The New York law bases employer contributions on the maintenance of a firm's volume of employment through the year, placing special weight on the firm's age and on its aggregate annual payroll. In this way the law takes cognizance of several industries in New York, such as construction work and garment making, which are subject to irregularity of employment and seasonal fluctuations but are, on the whole, equal in their annual volume of pay to any of the so-called all-year-round industries.

Labor, it goes without saying, never has liked any merit-rating proposals. It gave its approval to the amended Falk-Gugino measure, however, because this act liberalizes unemployment insurance benefits from several angles. The new law will also permit distribution of about \$80,000,000 in rebates to employers during the next fiscal year.

Labor, on the other hand, receives under its terms the following advantages—reduction of the waiting period from two weeks to one for recipients of benefits; increase of maximum insurance allotments from \$18 to \$21 weekly; and extension of the duration of benefits from 20 weeks to 26.

Most of the credit for the passage of this difficult bill, which in one form or another had faced the Legislature for several years, is due to Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the Assembly, who has taken a keen and consistent interest in unemployment insurance. During the final stages of the bill, when its passage was threatened by some adverse influences, Governor Dewey stepped into the situation and aided it to a satisfactory conclusion.

### "Elias Reisberg" Puts Out to Sea

Bearing the name of the late ILGWU vice president, the Liberty ship "Elias Reisberg" took to the waves on March 17 amid the haste of wartime intensity in the New England Ship-building yards at Portland, Me.

The vessel was christened by Mrs. Minnie Reisberg, widow of the union leader, who was the manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board and later director of the Cotton Garment Department. She was accompanied by her son, Horace. Delegations from both organizations attended the launching.

Reisberg's name was chosen for the ship by the Philadelphia Joint Board when the Treasury Department extended the honor as a reward for the purchase of \$2,323,000 worth of bonds by the Philadelphia membership during the Fifth and Sixth War Loan drives.

Headling the Philadelphia delegation was Vice President Samuel Otto, who presented a suitable plaque to be attached to the hull of the ship. The Cotton Garment Department's committee was headed by its director, David Ginzburg.

## GEB to Allocate Relief Fund

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## Eric Johnston on New Goals in Industry

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## "Not for Sale"

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## Dear ILG: Thanks for Dimes--FDR

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## \$60,000 Backpay for Cleveland

Page 4

"April Fool!"



## ON THE WORLD

**FRENCH COOPERATIVES** have received \$100,000 from the International Freedom Fund, which is devoted to the reconstruction of the consumers' cooperative movement in all nations. Because of the bottleneck of transportation in France the bulk of the donation will be used for the purchase of trucks and transports to replace those destroyed during the war or confiscated by the fleeing Germans. Aid in transportation will make it possible for the French cooperatives to step up both the production and distribution of goods. This is in line with the policy of the Freedom Fund of "helping people to help themselves."

**AMERICAN LABOR** attaches are now stationed in nine foreign countries, principally in Latin America. Others are now being trained for service in various European nations, to be assigned when the situation permits. These attaches are part of the regular diplomatic staff and function under the State Department in a manner similar to the commercial and military attaches. It is their duty to report on wages and working conditions, operations of labor exchanges, health and welfare problems, fascist propaganda and propaganda concerning workers. It is important to note, however, that the labor attaches are not recognized by the trade union movements of the country in which they are stationed, but only by the government. However, their services will undoubtedly contribute greatly to American knowledge of labor and social conditions abroad, and may lead to significant developments after the war.

Although organized labor has not been concerned with regard to the choice of the attaches so far, however, the appointees appear to be carefully selected for their labor background.

The first appointment is that of Dr. Dorothy M. Selts, member of the National Women's Trade Union League, who will serve as labor attaché at the American Legation in Switzerland. Dr. Selts has been director of industrial education for women in the Texas State Labor Department, inspector of canneries for the California Minimum Wage Commission and chief of personnel for the Office of Defense Transportation.

**POLAND'S PROGRESSIVENESS** during her years of independence, prior to 1939, is eloquently praised in a recent pamphlet, "The Labor Movement and the Polish Cause," by Sir Patrick J. Dollan, a leader of the British Labor Party. It is a reprint of a speech delivered at a meeting of Polish Socialists and other exiles in London. "Much of your social legislation was superior to ours," said Dollan. "Your legislation for miners is superior to ours—we have 12 days' holiday with pay, a 7-hour working day, with 6 1/2 hours for men working in the deepest mines. . . I believe that the future of European democracy depends on there being a strong and independent Poland."

**GERMAN WORKERS** have begun to strike on a considerable scale in protest against a continuation of the war. According to an eye-witness report, a wave of strikes' has swept through Bremen, which thousands of war industry workers, both German and foreign, participated. Workers left synagogues, parks, the city yards and other vital production centers to demonstrate in the city streets.

"Down with Hitler, down with the Nazis," Battering arms, the strikers carried a sign against aerial storm-trooper detachments, smashed windows and hung effigies of Hitler and Goebbels from lamp-posts. Although it remains to be seen whether such military developments to any extent in other parts of the Reich, Bremen has had a long-standing reputation of being opposed to Hitlerism."

**FRENCH WOMEN** will apparently dominate the elections in France that are scheduled for this spring and summer. For the first time in history, they will far exceed the men at the polls, both in the big

cities and elsewhere. For example, in 1939, before the war broke out, there were about 1,300,000 voters of both sexes in the Paris region. Today, registration records show that there will be 1,300,000 voters in that area alone.

**GERMAN PRISONERS** of war are being used in Belgian coal mines through permission of the Allied military authorities.

**ITALIAN WOMEN** workers have formed their own union, the first of its kind and will be devoted entirely to the labor and kindred interests of Italy's women. The organization was formed in January this year at a meeting in Naples, which was the first labor conference to be held since the fascists abolished all workers' bodies.

This step is a notable development, as it is estimated that women now form nearly half of Italy's total labor force due to the large number of men in military service. Italy's annual work is one of the major demands of the new federation plans to make, thus attacking a long-standing Italian tradition. Other important demands include the establishment of primary schools for the children of factory workers and legislative protection for women who are expected to leave their jobs when men are demobilized or released from German prison camps.

The latter problem may be partially solved through the prospects of expansion, seen in the textile and garment industries after the war.

**NORWEGIAN WORKERS** have torpedoed all Nazi efforts to form a quelling labor set-up. The Norwegian Trade Union Federation, the synthetic body backed by the Nazis and their native henchmen, has proved abhorrent to all but a few of the local union office closes up for lack of workers' support. Underground reports reveal that Norwegian trade unions have carried out a successful dress strike and that the structure of a genuine labor movement remains intact despite all Nazi-sponsored substitutes.

**CZECHOSLOVAK MINERS**, anticipating the outbreak of their country, have proposed a convention of miners from all over the world to be held in Prague. One purpose of the miners' gathering is to honor the town of Litke, a mining center, which was ruthlessly wiped out by German troops.

**GERMAN WOMEN** are growing "completely exhausted," according to a confidential memorandum of the Nazi Reserve Service. This makes the plight of post-war Germany all the worse, since the future of any nation depends largely upon the strength and leadership of its women. Showing the consistent decline of German female labor productivity, the report adds that "the health standards of our women have deteriorated steadily since the labor conversion."

**NORWEGIAN WORKERS**, forced to labor for German war industry, are committing sabotage so successfully that a number of important war plants have been closed down and production substantially reduced at other factories. Recently, for example, the Raufoss munitions plant laid off about half its workers. The Germans said this was due to the lack of raw materials. Actually, it was due to the determination of the Home Front Forces to put the factory out of production after the Allied High Command decided to bomb the plant. In order to save the lives of Norwegian workers, a scheme of sabotage was perfected, with the result indicated. Those who are still conscripted in the Raufoss plant are effectively slowing down production. This is shown by the fact that when a large shipment of heavy steel was sent to the plant, it exploded out of 300 that were fired.

**DUTCH LABOR** papers are beginning to reappear. The first one to be published in the liberated areas of Holland came out last month under the name of "Industrial City," under the name of "Het Nieuw Volk," which means "Free People." It is backed by a Socialist labor organization. This paper is the first to appear, until it is organized to re-establish the claim of labor which was confiscated by the Germans immediately after they occupied the Netherlands.

## ON THE NATION

**WILLIAM H. DAVIS** got moved upstairs to the No. 1 position of the Office of Economic Mobilization and George W. Taylor took over as chairman of the National War Labor Board in a reorganization which will bring Davis and Taylor to wage control policy. Davis and Taylor saw eye to eye when both were on the board and Taylor was designated as his successor by Davis. In order to re-establish any departures from WLB policy Davis, who as head of the OEB will have to pass on much of WLB's work in this assumed of smooth going.

**THE CHANGEOVER**, caused by the appointment of Fred M. Vinson to the job of Federal Labor Administrator, was marked by a statement from Davis which left no doubt that, as the new Economic Stabilizer, he intended to keep the wage lid down. When labor members of the WLB continued their battle against the wage freeze imposed on "fringe" adjustments by Davis' predecessor, Davis made a statement that the present is no time to relax either wage or wage controls. Digging back into the dead past, he brushed the dust off President Roosevelt's message to Congress on March 27, 1942 and revived a slogan of a seven-point stabilization plan with all the enthusiasm of a man discovering new worlds. "We must push ahead," proclaimed Davis, "with all the seven points."

**"THREE,"** SAID the American Federation of Labor in a terse reply to Davis. "The only part of the seven-point program which was ever strictly enforced," the statement continued, "was wage control. Price control has been seriously relaxed while profit control and high-income control have been abandoned."

**GEORGE MEANY**, AFL secretary-treasurer, in a radio broadcast, charged that the present "broken" wage policy is unnecessarily embarrassing war production and that it will inevitably destroy any chance of attaining full employment when peace comes. He charged that the present wage policy was not sufficient to maintain an economy of property for labor, industry and agriculture.

**DAVIS THUS** inherits the "fringe" issue first created during the reign of Vinson as OEB chief. Demands raised by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, have shifted interest to "fringe" again. Mr. Lewis, by his passing the "Little Steel" formula, is not asking for outright wage increases. His demand for a ten-cent, forty on each ton of coal mined is aimed at raising funds for health care. Together with shift differentials pay for overtime and free food the OPA assumes that the "fringe" definition came to also underlines, merit raises, job reclassification.

**VINSON PULLED** out of OEB just as "fringe" threatened to blow up in his hands. The move was almost certainly a danger point in textiles, metal-packaging and steel. Now comes coal. The Vinson formula dates back to December 1943, when CIO President Philip Murray wrapped his demand for a 15-cent increase for the steel worker in a thick layer of "fringe" requests. The steel workers have not got the increase but a year later they were issued a bonus in the form of "fringe" benefits averaging 5 to 8 cents an hour.

**THE WLB** had found workers' unrest on this issue irrevocable but passed the buck to Vinson, who held the award under his hat until the OPA assumed the duty. The price increases being sought by the steel operators had nothing to do with the wage increase.

**THERE IS** something far more at stake than the price of steel to be held down in the bill introduced last month by Sen. Joseph Bailey of North Carolina. The Bailey bill, a new twist in the already bad field of anti-labor legislation, would outlaw em-

ployer payments to a union for any purpose other than the straight check-off of dues. Bailey admitted that his bill was aimed at John L. Lewis and James C. McPherson, president of the American Federation of Miners. But actually this bill would be far beyond Lewis and McPherson. enacted, it would hit health insurance funds already established in many industries through collective bargaining.

**THE SENATE** has received a split resolution from the War Labor Board, one passing on requests for wage increase, to consider any rate below 60 cents an hour as "unsubstantiated." It is sponsored by Sen. Wm. Pepper, LaBrie and C. J. Johnson. The proposed rate, Pepper said, is the rock-bottom minimum for subsistence. That fact, he realized, was demonstrated by a Senate committee which last summer investigated the plight of low-wage workers.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT** has ordered an official study made of the possibility of extending throughout American industry a guaranteed annual wage. William Green represents the AFL on the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization that will make the study. The President acted upon request of the Senate Commerce Committee that interest was increasing in the annual wage proposal.

**THE TREND** in state legislatures which threatened to rival the activities of certain Congressmen in chalking up a record of anti-labor legislation, has been backtracked on itself in the sessions which have just closed up. The majority of the state capitals, United action by the AFL, the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods turned the tide in one state after another. Behind many of these drives to legislate against the so-called "New Deal" was the Association, a fascist-style front backed by sweat-shoppers.

**PHONY BILLS** in the name of "freedom of work" which would in effect have outlawed unionism were introduced recently by labor in Arizona, Texas, Vermont, Arkansas and Washington. In the latter state 36 legislators signed a round-robin "Chicago-style" anti-unionist manifesto telling him plainly to keep his nose out of Washington affairs.

**BILLS SIMILAR** to New York State's anti-discrimination law have been filed in 11 legislatures. Six states are considering "Little Wagner" measures while four have proposals to make strike activities immune to injunctions. But the need for violence is not great. It makes their ears itch at batches of bills pending that would trade union activities into knots.

**THE NATIONAL LABOR Relations Board** has reversed one of its own decisions of recent years. The Board had ruled that foremen have the right to bargain collectively with their employers. The NLRB action, which makes foremen human beings again, overruled its findings in the Maryland Drydock case. At that time it held that it was all right for foremen to organize and seek recognition but that if they refused to do grant recognition, the foremen must "write their own rules" upon accusations in behalf of the AFL.

**PAUL V. MCNUTT**, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, was on the receiving end of charges made by his own Commission's management-labor advisory committee that McNutt had been conspired to stampede Congress into passing legislation that would run a "slave labor" law down the throats of free American workers. McNutt's spokesman denies the accusations in behalf of the AFL.

**EVIDENCE** gathered at hearings on the "voluntary" labor mobilization plan put into effect last year by New Bedford, Conn., led the WMC committee to conclude that the scheme was deliberately staged for its effect on Congress and not to solve the alleged manpower situation. The charges were made by McNutt's opponent behind the scenes of the plan, that on "orders from Washington" the regulations requiring the WMC director to consult with labor-management committees were inserted.

But the plot behind the New Bedford plan for shifting workers from textile to tire plants was to have the plan fail because of the "best" of the "work-or-fight" legislation. Actually, the New Bedford experiment, far from demonstrating the failure of voluntary measures, "proved" that the "best" of the "work-or-fight" and that war goods cannot be produced by remote control. Our committee is unshaken in the belief that free men are more productive than forced labor.

# S.S. 'Elias Reinsberg' Goes Down Ways



Vice President Samuel Otto (right) presents plaque to Chester L. Churchill, president of the New England Shipbuilding Co., in the presence of Mrs. Elias Reinsberg. The ship named after the late ILGWU vice president was launched March 17 and was made possible by record bond purchases channeled up by Philadelphia's garment workers.

## Liberal Party First Year Seen As N. Y. Labor Hope

The first year of the Liberal Party of New York was celebrated by a dinner at the Hotel Commodore on March 23, which was attended by 1,500 persons. The power of the Liberal Party, despite its youth, was shown by the importance attached to the position it revealed at the dinner concerning the coming New York mayoral election.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, delivering the major address of the evening, said: "Labor's participation in the political arena has been heavy. Labor has brought into our political life a new set of values, has insisted on specific things that needed to be done, has been interestingly positive and vigorous."

"Liberals will not accept the evils that exist simply because they have always existed — literary, sub-marginal living standards, unemployment. They will use their proven capacities for creating a good standard of life and will compare them to what has been accomplished. They will hate intolerance."

Samuel Shore, manager of Local 66, ILGWU, was chairman of the dinner. In his remarks he stated: "The Liberal Party values its devotion to principles and long-range program far more than immediate political advantage and momentary success in its choice and support of candidates. In the choice between candidates and principles, we will choose principles rather than glamorous personalities."

The disruptive manipulations of Communists were severely criticized by Dr. John L. Childs, chairman of the Liberal Party. "Through long and costly experience," he said, "the Liberal Party of Britain and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada have learned that liberal, progressive political movements have nothing to gain, and much to lose, by a united front with Communists. We of the Liberal Party share this conviction."

The broadly representative labor character of the organization was emphasized by George F. Craumer, chairman of the Liberal Party's Trade Union Council and associate regional director of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Emphasizing the necessity of political action by labor, he said: "As a result of labor's political awakening, many of the die-hard reactionaries who for years had legislated against the best interests of the people fell by the wayside. In their place, rose men and women who carry a better understanding of the problems of the common man into the various legislatures of the country, men and women who are not the tools of pressure groups nor of other vested interests."

Among other speakers were Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California, Alvin Rose, chairman of the party's Administrative Committee, and Harry Brandt, head of the party's Businessmen's Council.

# GER Will Advocate ILG Relief

## FDR Grateful As ILG Dimes Hit \$40,000

"You have honored my birthday in a way which brings real joy," President Roosevelt wrote on March 19 to ILGWU President Dubinsky in acknowledging a communication from the ILGWU chief which enclosed a check for \$40,000 representing the "March of Dimes" contributions for 1947 from the union's membership.

The final tabulation of the collection, which brings the total to well above \$45,000, reveals that ILGWU members this year have almost doubled their contributions to the National Foundation for Infantine Paralysis as compared with the union's donations in previous years.

Dubinsky's letter to Roosevelt, dated March 16, read as follows: "I am sure you will not mind a pleasant interlude in your present burdensome schedule of directing the victorious war and laying the foundation for sound world peace. I am very happy to inform you that personally directed membership has responded to this year's

## Leaders to Meet April 23 and Name Worthy Causes Sharing \$1,500,000; Lagging Affiliates Urged to Act

A complete tabulation and report on the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund drive, which, as reported in the last issue of "Justice," has already reached the \$1,500,000 mark, is being prepared for the next quarterly meeting of the union's General Executive Board scheduled to begin in Atlantic City, N. J., on April 23, it is announced by President Dubinsky.

At this meeting the GEB is expected to make allocations from the ILGWU War Relief Fund to the various war relief agencies and other worthy labor and community causes.

"It is obvious, therefore," President Dubinsky said, "that the Relief Fund must be fully used up in the briefest possible time. The locals and affiliates which have not yet sent in their collections must get to it at once. No further delays are expected."

Meanwhile, the New York Dress Joint Board has informed the General Office that collections in the dress shops may reach \$500,000 plus, completed. The Eastern Out-of-Town Department's contribution to the fund indicates a total of \$170,000, of which \$60,000 was raised by the ROT-Club Division. From the Color Guard Department, locals located largely in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New England and up-state New York, contributions are beginning to come in at an accelerated pace, it is reported.

"That the contribution of \$40,000 to the National Foundation for Infantine Paralysis from the membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is not only generous in itself but it will go a long way toward adding strength and courage to many, many handicapped children. You and your associates have honored my birthday in a way which brings real joy and I cannot tell you how much I appreciate it. Please convey to the membership my sincerest thanks and gratitude for their large interest in the humanitarian cause of helping infantine paralysis."

The check has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the National Foundation. Very sincerely yours, "FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

## Clothing Campaign Sets N. Y. Quota At 50,000,000 Pounds

The 1,200,000 children in the public schools of New York City have been appealed to in behalf of the 30,000,000 destitute children in the war-devastated lands of liberated Europe to aid in the April campaign for used clothing, shoes and bedding conducted by the United Nations Clothing Collection. Henry J. Kaiser is national chairman of the drive.

The use of public schools as clothing collection points will be restricted to the articles brought in by pupils. New York City's quota has been set at 50,000,000 pounds, and thus New Yorkers are asked to contribute at least seven pounds each.

President Dubinsky pointed with satisfaction to the record-breaking collections contributed by several of the miscellaneous locals in New York of which no mention has heretofore been made in "Justice." Among these he listed Local 66, which came through with the highly impressive sum of \$35,000; Local 105 with nearly \$20,000; Local 148, with \$20,000; and Local 38, whose members contributed about \$10,000.

The allocations by the General Executive Board this year, as in previous years, will be made on the basis of the urgency of need and the value of service rendered by the organizations and causes regarded by the ILGWU for aid, regardless of race, creed or color.

As already reported, the union gave the American Red Cross \$150,000 two weeks ago out of the proceeds of the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund.

## Cloak Joint Board Planning Fete For Brooklyn Chairmen

Appreciation of the faithful service rendered by the chairmen of the Brooklyn cloak shops will be clearly marked on April 21 when the Brooklyn division of the Cloak Joint Board will sponsor a spring festival and concert at union headquarters. It is announced by Manager Anthony Cellino and Assistant Manager Samuel Zeldin.

The affair is being specially arranged for these chairmen, who have set a remarkable record of union vigilance in an area that was once outstanding for its notorious anti-union practices.

Waste fate make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points in return.

## An Editorial

### Not for Sale

THAT 13 to 1 vote by which the directors of New York's Freedom House refused to accept a check for \$5,000 from the Willkie Memorial Fund from the Communist Political Association was a thumping wallop for democracy, the echo of which will not die down for a long time in American liberal circles.

It was a forthright act by a group of astute liberals who, at a time when people get so easily confused about our friendship for Soviet Russia and our estimate of the American Communists, stuck to their guns, braved possible hysterical outcries by the official Communist mud-slingers and their multiple hangers-on. In an explanatory note, the Freedom House leaders did not fail to make it clear that their rejection of Browder's piece of silver had no connection whatever with liberal America's attitude towards Yalta, Dumbarton Oaks or Bretton Woods. Recognition of the attainments of the Soviet Union as an ally, they said in so many words, does not imply recognition of the American Communists as domestic allies.

Which, of course, is sound enough and true. Had our domestic Communists possessed a drop of self-respect, they would not have made this crude attempt to buy themselves into a spot on the American liberal front. They should have known that they don't fit into the Freedom House picture or the Willkie Memorial Fund, a group devoted to ground-roots American democracy, tolerance and the upholding of civil liberties."

## Liberal Party Passes First Year Milestone



At the first anniversary dinner of New York's Liberal Party, held March 23: (left to right) Samuel Shore, ILGWU vice president, who acted as chairman of the evening; Dr. John L. Childs, chairman of the Liberal Party; Attorney General Francis Biddle; and ILGWU President David Dubinsky.

## \$45,154.31 Tops ILGWU Record In 1945 'March of Dimes'

Official figures on the ILGWU's contribution to the "March of Dimes" this year reveal the record-breaking sum of \$45,154.31 collected by the various affiliates of the union throughout the country. This amount, recently turned over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, greatly outpaces all previous donations in the struggle to conquer the polio menace.

The donations were itemized as follows:

New York City: Local 86, \$17,611; Local 12, \$1,791.80; Local 90, \$200.80; Local 19, \$1,206.67; other: Club Joint Board locals, \$5,379.37; Local 109, \$2,107.79; Local 91, \$1,477.25; Local 82, \$1,606.81; Local 86, \$1,190.50; Local 12, \$653.70; Local 25, \$612.85; Local 142, \$509.40; Local 46, \$275.95; Local 132, \$432.12; Local 132, \$1,824.45; Local 96, \$130; Local 98, \$886.40; Local 177, \$884.40; Local 10, \$779.45; Local 74, \$748.25; Local 124, \$46.60; Local 96, \$16.50; miscellaneous, \$1.50.

**Eastern Out-Of-Town Department:** Connecticut locals, \$530.47; Long Island and Staten Island locals, \$125.80; New York State locals, \$1,281.17; New Jersey locals, \$2,667.84; miscellaneous, \$300.40; South Jersey locals, \$799.90; club locals, \$1,556.15.

**Joint Boards:** Baltimore and Maryland-Virginia District locals, \$431.10; Boston, \$773.90; Chicago, \$650; Cincinnati, \$405; Cleveland, \$617.30; Kansas City, \$254.31; Los Angeles, \$1,263.70; New Orleans, \$654.84; Milwaukee, \$272.32; Twin Cities, \$103.53; Philadelphia, \$125.60; San Francisco, \$319.94; St. Louis, \$273.80.

**Other Affiliates:** Local 31, \$201.95; Local 111, \$60.90; Local 202, \$306.75;

Local 130, \$60; Local 200, \$20; Local 249, \$17.50; Local 190, \$27.40; Local 217, \$71.15; Local 201, \$61; Local 24, \$336; Local 245, \$17, \$13, \$39 and \$97, \$222.85; Local 180, \$1; Local 287, \$40.50; Local 307, \$14.30; Local 770, \$17; Local 78, \$211.97; Local 209, \$67.85; Local 303, \$29; Local 148 and \$97, \$88.97; Local 340, \$43.30; Local 120, \$30; Local 227, \$5; Local 243, \$88; Local 284, \$124.45; Local 98, \$262.20; Local 307, \$101.75; Local 306, \$58.40; Local 278, \$9.10; Local 116, \$40.30; Local 311, \$9.90; Local 331, \$10.40; Local 272, \$10.20; Local 312, \$17.70; Local 244, \$29.60; Local 286, \$17.40; Local 214, \$29.61; Local 377, \$64.85; Local 377, \$100; Local 379, \$23.75; Local 382, \$13.50; Local 384, \$80.87; Local 281, \$17.50; Local 399, \$58.47; Local 320, \$18.80; Local 378, \$89.41; Local 201, \$14.20; Local 167, \$7.75; Local 386, \$99; Local 113, \$10; Local 190, \$30; Local 78 and 246, \$17.15; Local 231, \$8.85; Local 120, \$25; Local 305, \$47.35; Local 264, \$16; Local 107, \$76.60; Local 284, \$20.10; Local 187, \$43.30; Local 83, \$64.35; Local 188, \$40; Local 109 and 121, \$244.13; Local 136, \$124.55; Local 198, \$6.45; Local 261, \$10.60; Local 304, \$20.60; Local 226, \$113.30; Local 308, \$127.84; Local 217, \$48.32; Local 320, \$23.50; Local 308, \$38; Local 284, \$26.25; Local 206, \$88.40; Local 169, \$6; Local 206, \$25.80; Local 238, \$60; Local 154, \$7.40; Local 216, \$8.60; Local 184, \$8.60.

## Rose Stein New Leader of ILGW Women Brigade

Rose Stein was elected head of the ILGWU Women's Brigade at the general membership meeting on March 18 to succeed Malia Durlman who recently joined the West. Miss Stein is a member of the executive board of Local 148, Neckwear Workers, and has belonged to the Women's Brigade since its inception in 1942. Among other officers, Helen Lersson was re-elected secretary of the Brigade, receiving a vote of thanks for past services.

## WLB Cleveland Okay Helps All Market, Says Katovsky

Climaxing the drive by the Cleveland Joint Board to win improvements for its members in that city, a War Labor Board decision issued early in March grants a general increase of 15 cents an hour to cutters in the cloak and suit industry and to

It is pointed out that although only about 750 members are directly involved in the award, the decision is a momentous one in the Cleveland garment occupation. The original request, made early in 1944, was bitterly contested by employers at the conference table and was quickly rejected by the industry when it appeared that manufacturers might balk at signing a pact embodying the union's requirements.

Included in the demands which formed the basis for the 1944 negotiations were requests for the 15-cent increase, establishment of a health fund to offset the increase of minimums for piece-workers, and subject to WLB approval, to bring into effect some provisions in the cloak regulations, explains Katovsky, that they were subsequently accepted by the dress, sportswear and embroidery industries also.

After the agreements were signed, employers offered full cooperation in the preparation of data for the War Labor Board, which last month approved both the wage terms and the health fund provisions. Since then, the coverage of the health plan has been expanded to include all ILGWU members in Cleveland, excepting the knitted goods workers. Negotiations for the latter group are now being initiated.

The Cleveland Joint Board has utilized every opportunity to win recognition for its members, Katovsky points out. When, last December, the WLB announced approval of year-end bonuses not to exceed 125 for each worker, the Joint Board agreed to negotiate a non-binding agreement to approximately \$40,000 for some 2,500 members.

Detailed studies of all departments and crafts in every shop have resulted in numerous increases for hundreds of members, based on merit and reclassification ratings. In one shop 12 cutters received more than \$1,500 in back pay after such an investigation.

Katovsky adds a concluding note to the effect that although the past year has been one of full employment, M-C-A, the national WFLA apparel order, "somewhat lessens hope for the next season."

## Maida Springer Inspects Britain's Garment Plants



The delegates attend a reception at the office of the United States Consul in Manchester. Left to right are Julia O'Connor Parker, Anne Markwick, Consul General Armstrong, Barbara Bates of the British Trade Union Federation, Grace Blackett and Maida Springer.

The itinerary of the four American women trade unionists visiting Great Britain, including Maida Stewart Springer, member of Local 22, ILGWU, and educational director of Local 132, took them to Cardiff, Wales, where they met leading Welsh trade unionists and discussed war-time labor problems peculiar to that region. The tour is being made under the auspices of The War Production Board and the Office of War Information.

Before leaving London, the Americans spent a night with Lady Nancy Astor at Cliveden. Mrs. Springer also visited several garment factories, escorted by the secretary of the British garment workers' union.

Upon their return from Cardiff, the American group made a tour of the clubs established through the British War Relief Society with funds raised by the United States by the AFL and the CIO. Among the clubs visited, Mrs. Springer took particular interest in the Merchant Navy Club, Piccadilly Circus, London, as it was established with funds contributed by the ILGWU. There are similar clubs, the Americans were told, at Glasgow and Cardiff, all supported by AFL and CIO funds. Mrs. Springer collected autographs from the members, and was given many messages to deliver when she gets back to New York.

The following week, at Glasgow, the four American women were entertained by Scottish labor men and women and again visited factories, shops and shipyards, where they were received by managers and spoke with workers, shop stewards and union officials. They answered many questions and asked many in return.

## PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V.P. MANAGING, PHILA. NEWS STAFF

After prolonged negotiations the Samuel Edlstein & Son Co., a belt manufacturing shop employing more than 60 workers, has renewed its agreement with the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board. It provides for wage adjustments.

The provision gained in the new agreement is a "security of employment" clause, a half-day's in-pay and wage adjustments. The increase in the agreement is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1945.

After a detailed discussion of the provisions of the agreement at the meeting on March 13, the members voted to adopt it. The committee on negotiations included Business Agent Al Atorvich, Charles Berman, Pete Zurawo and Louis Clichov.

The covered tubs, buckets and ladies' belt branch of Local 24, at a membership meeting on March 19, discussed and approved the recommendations of its negotiations committee which has been holding

Shopping Time at Herald Square is GREENWICH SAVINGS TIME

**THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK**  
100 WEST 4TH AVE. - AT 26TH ST.  
ALSO BRANCH  
Thursday Evenings 5 to 8  
Branches: East River, Hudson River, and others.

More than 300 at Joint Board members attended the regular monthly supper forum on March 15 to hear August Glanville speak on "Is a United States of Europe Possible?" A heartening of international affairs for the past 20 years, Glanville described the numerous racial, national and religious characteristics prevailing in Europe and presented a fairly optimistic picture concerning the eventual creation of a United States of Europe.

The weekly sessions of the Current Events class continue to be held every Thursday evening under the supervision of Abe Belsky, educational director.

The full cooperation of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board membership has been given to the Red Cross in its current fund drive. In addition to the ILGWU Charities Assessment which every member is paying, of which a portion is donated to the Red Cross, a large number of our shops have been making their own Red Cross collections.

Waste paper carries bombs and shells to the enemy. Give yours to the salvage collection.

## THE 11TH ILGWU Annual Concert

arranged by the Cultural Division of the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
Will Take Place on  
**SATURDAY, APRIL 7**  
At LOCAL 91 AUDITORIUM  
100 East 17th St., New York City

### Program:

ILGWU Chorus—  
Dean Dixon, Conductor  
Mandolin Orchestra—  
Eugene Plotnikoff, Conductor  
Carlo de Filippo, Concertmaster

### Cooperating Artists:

Elvira Helal, soprano  
Robert Kitain, violinist  
Sidor Belarsky, bass baritone

**TICKETS—90 cents and \$1.20—can still be obtained at ILGWU General Office, 1710 Broadway, New York City, and at all local and joint board offices.**

## All Knitgood Workers Will Get TB X-Ray

A chest X-ray examination of 8,500 members of Local 155, Knitgoods Workers, is being arranged by the Local's Health and Welfare Department in conjunction with the Brooklyn Tuberculosis Control League. It was announced last week at a conference of the two organizations.

The Industrial Health Service of the Brooklyn Tuberculosis Association plans to make this the starting point for a campaign to fight the industrial workers in Brooklyn through the cooperation of labor, civic and fraternal groups.

Levie Nelson pointed out that an X-ray examination of all members had taken place four years ago. "As a result of that survey, many tuberculosis cases were discovered and the victims of that dread disease given sanatorium care. Many lives were thus saved, the danger of contagion halted and the sick recovered to return to their families," he said.

"The present X-ray examination will be free to every member of the union and is part of the many health and welfare benefits it provides. The long hours and additional strains placed upon the workers by the war effort make extra precautions a necessity at this time."

Joint Board Welfare Plan

Census for Vacations

Preparing for the first distribution of vacation payments under the recently inaugurated Health and Vacation Plan, the New York Dress Joint Board last week mobilized the 2,200 shop chairmen in the metropolitan dress industry to carry through a comprehensive registration of all union workers, with the exception of outiers, in order to obtain the information necessary to launch this phase of the union's comprehensive welfare program. The special letters, signed by General Manager Julius Zimmerman as chairman of the Joint Board Health Fund Committee, were sent out to the shop men in the shops, along with registration forms and instructions. Under the provisions of the Joint Board Health Fund program, which is financed entirely from contributions by employers amounting to 2 1/2 per cent of payroll, all members of Local 88, 22 and 60 are entitled, under certain conditions of eligibility, to specified sums covering one week's vacation. These payments vary with the crafts, ranging from \$10 for janitors to \$25 for pinkers, and are scheduled to take place some time in June.

Up to Shop Chairmen

The first letter, after calling attention of the shop chairmen to the arrangements being made for distribution of vacation payments, reads: "Within the next two days, you will receive a registration form to be filled out by you for every member in your shop except outiers. Instructions on how to fill out the form will be sent you. When you receive this form please fill it out at once and return it to the union office. By doing so you will be helping the workers of your shop get their vacation checks promptly and without delay."

"Meanwhile, I would like to call to your attention the fact that, according to the rules of the fund, only those members will be entitled to full vacation benefits in June who will be in good standing and paid up in dues and assessments for an entire year, through the month of April. That means that no member will be able to receive his vacation check unless he presents a good-standing membership card paid up to May 1, 1948. In view of this, we urge all members in your shop to pay up their dues to date and, if possible, through the month of April. In this way they will make sure that there will be no difficulty in getting their vacation benefits."

Prompt Payments

"We are anxious to see that every member of the union gets the vacation benefit to which he is entitled, and gets it on time, and I know that you as shop chairmen are anxious for the same thing. Please, therefore, give the above information to the workers in your shop and be prepared to fill out the form when you get it in a few days. We count on your assistance and cooperation."

"There may be a number of workers in your shop whose membership cards are held up in the office for one reason or another. Please have these workers get their cards back immediately since you must see the card when you fill out the registration form. No check will be cashed unless the members' signature appears on the membership card."

This communication was followed up within a week by another letter enclosing the registration forms referred to as well as detailed instructions on how to fill them out.

The officials of the Joint Board Health Fund are urging all shop chairmen to take care of the registration of the shop workers in their shops without delay, pointing out that prompt action will greatly facilitate the vacation payments.

**Give to the  
RED CROSS  
NOW!**

**N. Y. DRESSMAKERS**

**New Antonini Book  
Is 25-Year Record  
Opposing Fascists**

"Dynamic Democracy" is the title of a collection of speeches and radio talks by Luigi Antonini, just issued by the Italian Labor Education Bureau. Though aimed at the 25th anniversary of Local 89, ILGWU, which occurred last October, this compilation of comment and interpretation is vital enough to last far beyond that mythical date, the first quarter of a century of Local 89's existence.

The volume consists of four large sections in Italian and one smaller section in English. Hardly an event of social or historical significance from 1923 to the end of 1944 is omitted from this survey by the trenchant, volatile leader of the Italian dressmakers. Political, cultural and international topics blend with appeals of support for the President over a period of ten years — all deeply underlined by an implacable hatred of fascism and its offshoots.

The predominant theme in Antonini's book is the urgency of organization — economic, labor-political and cultural. In a democracy, the view of the Italian dressmakers constantly reminds his great audience, everything worthwhile striving for can be obtained only through organization.

To the many thousands of Antonini's Saturday morning listeners this volume should be a handbook of genuine value. It is a fine primer of democratic virtues, tested by the crucible of the post decade and espoused with the eloquence and fervor of a contemporary knight-errant — our own Luigi Antonini.

**Dressmakers' Day Pay**

**\$500,000 War Aid**

New York dressmakers will add nearly \$500,000 to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund as a result of a day's wage contribution made early in March, it was announced last week by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board. Collections up to March 24 amount to well over \$400,000, Minkoff said, pointing out that the half-million mark will probably be reached as a number of remaining contributions are recorded.

Joint Board and local officials have expressed much gratification at the eager response of the great mass of the dressmakers to the union's appeal to raise a fund in behalf of war victims. Of the 1,600 shops in Manhattan, reports indicate, close to 1,200 have already turned in their contributions. Other sections of the metropolitan market are not far behind.

**Local 89 to Build  
7th Loan Ship For  
Sgt. John Basilone**

The executive board of Local 89, at its meeting on March 18, unanimously approved a recommendation made by General Secretary Luigi Antonini that a special drive be conducted during the coming Seventh War Loan campaign with the purpose of financing the construction of a Liberty ship to be named after the late Marine Sgt. John Basilone, son of a tailor in New Jersey.

Killed in action last month during the battle of Iwo Jima, Sgt. Basilone was the first member of the Marine Corps to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest American military prize, for his heroic deeds at Iwo Jima. He was the guest of honor of the Italian-American Labor Council at its Columbus Day celebration on Oct. 12, 1945.

The ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund was voted unanimously by the union's national convention in Boston last June in order to provide the union with the means to meet its greatly increased responsibilities in support of humanitarian aid and relief work during the war. The contribution was fixed as a day's pay for every worker. In accordance with this convention, New York dressmakers, by decision of the Joint Board, set aside the week ending March 3 within which to supply the designated donation.

Among the organizations and causes sharing in the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund are the Red Cross, the USO, the Army and Navy Relief groups, the British, Russian, Chinese and other United Nations relief agencies, the relief and rehabilitation of war victims in Japan, Poland and other liberated and about-to-be-liberated peoples of Europe, as well as charitable and humanitarian institutions in the United States.

The Red Cross last month received \$100,000 from the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund as the first major fruits of the garment workers' contributions.

**Son of Dressmaker  
Says Union's Gifts  
Boost Navy Morale**

The talk between labor and the armed forces was welded a little more firmly when Local 22 sent a gift package to the son of one of its members who recently died. A glowing letter of appreciation was sent last month to Manager Charles S. Zimmerman by Marcus Blumer, Shorekeeper First Class, U. S. Navy, who does not belong to the union himself.

"I was the swiftest assortment of gifts I have ever received from anyone, outside of my immediate family and my wife," wrote Blumer. "I have heard that organizations like yours do these things for fellows in the service, but never have received any myself. I was a bit skeptical. Besides, I enlisted in the Navy way back in August, 1940, and to me no one knows anything about that for a long time, so I was really amazed that you happened to get my exact address and know about me after all."

"I really can't put into words how I feel and appreciate such a gift from the organization which was my father's."

"I shall always feel indebted to the swell organization you seem to have. I never realized the labor movement felt as it does in this conflict and that it is so deeply interested in the welfare of the sons of members as well as in the members themselves."

**BUT AN EXTRA BOND TODAY**

**Dressmakers on the Way to the \$500,000 Relief Fund Mark**

Dressers gave it a little more steam, operators kept their feet down on the treadle a little longer. Tailors, seamstresses, dressmakers, Roger girls had the giant of victory in their set as the dressmakers' drive for the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund entered its final days. These garment workers no longer merely victims of war — a half-million dollars worth of needed aid.



# RAY and BROOKS

By LUIGI ANTONINI  
First Vice Pres., ILGWU

As was to be expected, the "Daily Worker" has broken out in a rash over Ignazio Silone's sudden agreement that it is necessary for the Italian Socialist Party to sacrifice its initiative and critical attitude for the sake of a united front with the Stalin Communists.

The years of bitter hostility and vilification against Silone, these apostles of Communist dictatorship are now posing as his becom friends. We wonder how soon Silone will realize that his new bed-fellows and over-night friends are embracing him today only in order to get a grip with which to choke him tomorrow.

How timely is that old saying — "God save me from my friends. I will take care of my enemies!" And what friends these Communists make — for their own ends!

Devoid of any trace of journalistic decency and ethics, the "Daily Worker" has torn sentences from the full text of Silone's confession. This time-dishonored Communism surgery has a double aim — to mutilate and distort even the genuine humanitarian expression of Silone and to step up its campaign of slander against him.

The covers that lie behind this scandal sheet and their mud-slinging hirings are just wasting their time, ink and money. Everybody knows that they are experts in diabolical distortion and voter-manipulating. It is entirely unnecessary for them to give further proof of their skill in hypocrisy and character assassination.

Any bread and wine served on their totalitarian menu can only show the workers' vitality and does the democratic way of life.

## Matteotti's Message

In sharp contrast with Silone's attitude to the "united front," here is a letter I have just received from Matteo Matteotti, son of the great Italian Socialist martyr, as general secretary of the Young Socialist movement of Italy. It is living up to his father's tradition.

This letter emphasizes the leading role that the Italian Socialist Party must play.

"On behalf of all the comrades I thank you for the interest you have shown in our youth movement and for the confidence you and your comrades in America are demonstrating toward Italian socialism, and particularly toward the new currents that are arising to fortify and strengthen our old party."

"Our difficulties are not few. There are difficulties of a material nature because we are an independent party. Like any party which is not bound to vested interests, we are deprived of large means. And there are difficulties of a spiritual nature. We have to show, with our unswerving work and the efficiency of our organization, that we are a fighting party, free from the weaknesses and shortcomings that so often defeat 20 years ago and that even

today make it appear in certain ways as a party of the past.

## Optimistic On Future

"However, we are not dissatisfied with our situation. The Socialist Party is very far from being in a critical condition. Instead, its consolidation has gained tempo in recent months. But there is more—more to be done so that our party may acquire strength. We must do this, not by taking advantage of the mistakes of other parties, but by demonstrating energy of its own and by placing itself with determination at the head of progressive currents in Italy as the great party of the working class."

"I think we have this opportunity,

## "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular  
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR  
Symphony Orchestra and  
Opera Singers of International  
Fame

## Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU,  
and General Secretary of Local 89  
in his weekly comments on labor  
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
From 10 to 11  
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVD (1230 Kc.) New York  
WHAT (1240 Kc.) Philadelphia  
WNNC (1240 Kc.) New Haven  
WBNZ (1240 Kc.) Bridgeport, N.J.

even if today we cannot speak as the strongest and the most authoritative Italian party."

"To reach our goal, we count confidently on the support and solidarity of the great socialist, currents of all civilized countries."

# Head WLB Sustains Overtime After 35

An opinion of the chief counsel of the national War Labor Board rendered two weeks ago sustaining the contentions of the union brought to a conclusion a long controversy between the New York Dress Joint Board and 12 out-of-town shops on the matter of payment of overtime rates for work-women beyond 35 hours a week. All of these shops are under the supervision of the Cotton Garment Department, with 11 in the New England area and one in upper New York State.

In all but three of these concerns, the week-work system prevailed for all crafts. No work-women, however, were being paid the required time and one-half overtime for hours put in between 35 and 40 a week. Some time last year, the New York Dress Joint Board, under whose jurisdiction these shops came because they are working for New York jobbers and are thus covered by the collective agreement, put in a demand for a correction of this condition but the firms refused. The case then came before Harry Dwyer, impartial chairman, through whose mediation it was agreed that, beginning with 1945, the 12 firms were to begin paying proper overtime rates.

When the new year arrived, however, the employers demurred and refused to pay on the ground that to do so would be "in violation of War Labor Board regulations. The union immediately went into action, demanding a stoppage and actually stopping one shop off. It was finally agreed that the extra

overtime payments would be placed in escrow with the impartial chairman's office pending decision by the WLB.

The Boston regional office of the War Labor Board, to whom the matter was first taken, referred the question to Washington. Representatives of the Joint Board then brought the case before the national War Labor Board for a ruling. The opinion of the WLB's chief counsel fully sustained the union's position and the union is now paying out the accumulated overtime premium to the workers.

# \$40,518 Health Benefits Triple Old Monthly Rate

The sum of \$40,518 was paid in health benefits during the month of February to members of the New York Dress Joint Board under the new Health Fund program, according to a compilation last week. This figure is more than three times the total monthly sick benefit payments made by the locals before the inauguration of the Health Fund in January, 1945.

## Dynamic Democrat Between Book Covers



In the presence of officers of Local 89, Joseph Timonelli (right), local president, and John Gale (left), assistant manager, and First Vice President Luigi Antonini the first copy of "Dynamic Democracy" to come off the press. (See story on Page 5.)

## Planning Drive for Permanent FEPO



A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, outlines campaign for enactment of federal legislation to outlaw discrimination because of race, color or nationality in hiring practices. Trade union officials who attended the conference held last month in New York City included many ILGWU representatives.

## Italian-American Labor Council

# Sums Used in Italy Itemized in Report

The Italian-American Labor Council has made public its financial contributions to all political groups, labor unions and other organizations in Italy fighting to build a genuinely democratic nation, free from any totalitarian domination or influence.

## FROM BRITAIN "Labor in England"

discussed by  
**Maida Springer**  
and other members of the  
American women's trade union  
delegation

Station WNEW  
1130 on the dial  
TUES., APRIL 3  
10:45 P.M.

Announcing these figures, Luigi Antonini, president of the Council, stated: "Our money is money contributed exclusively by organized workers in America. It is our policy to give a public accounting of it. All Italian democratic and labor organizations who want our fraternal assistance are asked to take note of this policy, to which there will be no exception other than for reasons of security relating to underground organizations in Northern Italy."

Moreover, when the underground leaders came into the open following Allied liberation, they will be asked to give a public accounting of the Province of Trapani, \$500; Italian-American Labor Council.

According to the annual financial report recently issued by the Italian-American Labor Council, Antonini brought to Italy, on the occasion of his visit there early last fall, the sum of \$25,000. This was distributed as follows:

Italian Socialist Party, \$7,000; Action Party, \$4,000; Northern Italy underground movement, \$3,000; Trade Union Committee for Democratic Education, \$500; Bari Provincial Federation, Italian Socialist Party, \$500; cooperative movement, Province of Trapani, \$500; general cooperative movement of Italy, \$1,000; Battaglia Socialists, Naples, \$200; Italian Women's Union, \$250; Young Socialist Federation, Naples, \$100; Villaggio Socialist branch, Province of Avellino, \$50; members on the staff of Busini and Matteotti, \$125; relief to needy individuals, \$40; various contributions in Naples, Monte Scaglioso, Valtale, San Rocco, etc., \$140; left to peasant representatives in Rome for further disposal, \$2,525; trust fund for Bruno Bozzoli's widow, \$2,000; subscription to Italian-American Labor Council, \$271.50.

This breakdown, totaling \$25,000, covers only the period of Antonini's visit to Italy. It does not include the contributions given to Italian organizations before or after his trip. These amounts will be publicly reported later.

Antonini's personal expenses and disbursements, amounting to \$1,381.50, were financed by the American Federation of Labor.

Waste fats make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points in return.

## YTH WAR LOAN SETS \$14 BILLION QUOTA

The labor press and labor organizations throughout the country have received advance notice from the various state labor divisions of the War Finance Committee of the Treasury Department that the Seventh War Loan drive will start on May 14 and run to June 14.

The stipulation goal of this drive is set at \$14,000,000,000. The quota for individuals is \$7,000,000,000, the highest ever assigned in that category. The series consists of \$14,000,000,000 of which \$400,000,000 is earmarked for New York State. Likewise exceeds the amount that has been set for the entire country to purchase heretofore. It is pointed out that two drives in 1945 make the job of three drives last year.



## They Told the Meaning of Brotherhood



Herman Sirota (left), manager of Locals 166 and 222, presents bond prizes to Irvington, N. J., students who wrote best essays on "Good Will as a Foundation for Democracy," in the contest sponsored by the local branch of the 8th Anti-Rev. Daniel J. Collins (right) of St. Louis Church, looks on. The winners are (left to right) Claudette Deutsch, Corinne Ampelone, William Steahle and Robert Andrus.

## WMC Accepting ILG So. River Proposals

Anticipating calls by the regional War Manpower Commission on ILGWU members in the South River, N. J., region to transfer their employment to war plants, Manager Simon Baumrind has conferred with WMC officials in an effort to establish certain guarantees in behalf of shifted workers.

It is expected that the "call-ups" in South River will be directed at both female and male workers.

According to Baumrind, the Commission looked with favor upon the requests he presented in relation to members of Locals 150 and 157. Chief among them will be the request that the Commission make a study of regional employment practices and labor standards, thus minimizing the confusion and injuries that have resulted in other regions where similar plans have been invoked. Such a study is now being made.

Baumrind also asked for safeguards against labor hoarding. He urged the Commission to make no attempt to shift union members to

non-union plants and "argued for guarantees against reductions in workers' earnings in the course of shifting."

## \$5,000 Won in N. J. Back Pay

## WLB Awards Grant Increase to Members of Locals 166 and 221

Approximately \$5,000 in back pay has been won for a number of EOT shops in New Jersey as the result of recent War Labor Board directives. About 280 workers will receive these payments as soon as the sums are computed by the various locals involved.

The \$1 weekly wage increase approved by the War Labor Board for the workers of the W. & O. Sewing Co., Elizabeth, N. J., will yield approximately \$1,000 in back pay. It is reported by Manager Pete DeLalio.

The increase was awarded to 200 operators, finishers and floor girls who are members of Local 221. It was negotiated last December and is effective as of Jan. 28, 1945.

## Three New Rates

The WLB award of wage increases to week-workers in the un-

## LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

HARRY WANDER, MANAGER,  
EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

## EOT's \$75,000 Sets Relief Work

The Eastern Out-of-Town-Department's drive for the ILG 1945 War Relief Fund went into its "home stretch" late last month as Vice Pres. Harry Wander announced that quotas established by affiliated locals in a similar drive in 1943 were being smashed and that a tabulation of contributions showed a department total of \$69,430. He added he was certain the \$75,000 mark would be reached before the conclusion of the EOT drive. This figure includes the almost \$60,000 collected by the EOT drive.

## ILG Alert On Bills in Conn.

Connecticut ILGWU locals are keeping a close watch on the deliberations of the state legislature now concerned with measures involving women's rights, fair employment practices and a "Little Wagner Act" for the state. Manager Jacob L. Banach reports, Banach and Anne Maciarelli, business agent of Local 153, Hartford, have testified at hearings in behalf of the American Federation of Labor and the ILGWU.

In Hartford, according to Business Agent Maciarelli, Local 153 has inaugurated a spirited educational program in cooperation with the YWCA.

"It is heartening to see," Director Wander stated, "that regardless of the fact that our industry is now beset by all kinds of material and manpower difficulties, our members have remained alert to the needs of the war's unfortunate victims and have been the very first to help. It is our sons and daughters and those who fought bravely besides them who will benefit from our generosity."

By the end of March, the following amounts had been forwarded to the EOT office:

Connecticut locals, \$15,187; Long Island locals, \$18,944; Local 143, Mt. Vernon, \$12,000; Local 144, Newark, \$1,178; Local 145, Passaic, \$1,948; Locals 148 and 142, Union City, \$13,979; Local 148, Plainfield, \$1,029; Locals 229 and 241, South River, \$2,376; Group members, \$2,033; Local 60, Long Branch, \$1,261; Locals 166 and 222 Newark, \$1,285; Locals 220 and 241, Newark, \$1,687; Local 221, Elizabeth, \$4,705.

## EOT Outlines Sick Benefits

Full details of the procedure to follow in meeting claims for sick benefits submitted by members were explained to local managers of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department at a state conference which was held at the EOT office in New York on March 22.

Vice Pres. Harry Wander distributed sample record cards to the managers and indicated how they are to be used in keeping complete files of claims.

One of the record forms is the "Claim for Sick Benefit" which will be sent by the local to the sick member as soon as it receives notice of illness. This form, when filled out by the sick member, is to be returned to the local office.

The information therein recorded will be used to determine whether the claimant is to be visited by a union-designated doctor or be examined at the doctor's office. The doctor will not treat the illness and will decide whether or not the claim for benefits should be certified.

## Lectures Featured in Meetings of Local 143

Lectures by prominent authorities on outstanding current political and social issues, followed by informal discussions, have become a regular feature of Local 143 meetings which are held the first Thursday of the month, according to Louis Reid, manager of the Mount Vernon, N. Y., local.

After the local had moved into its new headquarters at 1 Park Ave., the executive board recommended further use of the new facilities in this manner. Local business is dealt with in the first half of the meeting, after which the lecture and discussion follow.

## WLB Weighs \$4 Increase At Two N. J. Cloak Shops

The union and the employers have filed joint applications with the regional War Labor Board requesting weekly increases of \$4 for the workers at the New Jersey Ladies' Coat shop, Newark, and at the Lilliput Sportswear shop, Hackensack. It is announced by Vice Pres. George Rubin, manager of the EOT Cloak Division.

## "Spirit of South River Workers"—Purchasers Meet the Crew



The B-24 Liberator that was made possible by the over-the-top bond sales among South River, N. J., industrial workers during the Sixth War Loan Drive is shown with its crew and a delegation of workers, including Manager Simon Baumrind and members of Locals 150 and 157, at dedication ceremonies held last month at Fort Dix. In the center is Mayor Matthew Materswili.

## CLOAK DIVISION

The two-union shops within the jurisdiction of the EOT Cloak Division continue to be one of our chief preoccupations. We are determined, in accordance with long-established principles, eventually to bring each and every shop into the fold of the union as we in assure all the workers in the trade the maximum benefits of their labor. Union control is the only way by which workers can earn decent pay and enjoy proper working conditions. It is, furthermore, a major method of bringing about a better degree of stability, the lack of which has lately caused our industry as much trouble in the past.

It is for these reasons that we use every opportunity to organize additional shops. Even though the members of our staff are busily engaged in their daily and systematic routine of attending to the welfare of union workers, they are constantly on the watch for non-union plants. This is true of all the areas we cover.

Thus, within recent weeks, we have signed up three more shops employing a substantial number of workers. They are the S. & F. Cloak, Coughlin, Coughlin, the Empire Cloak, South River, N. J., the New Brunswick Children's Coat, New Brunswick, N. J. These firms have joined their respective employer associations and standard union conditions were immediately established for their workers.

## Relief Drive Wins Up

Our share of building up the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund has been a most successful one. As we wind up the drive in this department, it is a genuine pleasure to report that our workers gave 100 per cent cooperation, with the result that our total donations have reached the impressive sum of \$34,641. Thanks are due to the members of the staff, to the active members and to the executive boards of all locals for their loyal and vigorous support of the relief fund drive.

The official figures are as follows, together with the names of the business agents who so efficiently supervised the gathering of the contributions: Local 134, Paterson (Isidore Wachtel), \$8,274; Local 135, Newark, and Local 87, Camden (Amelio Talerico), \$12,001; Local 136, up-State New York (James Miller), \$1,885; Local 138, Passaic (Salvatore Sergio), \$1,718; Local 139, "Long Island (Isidore Oros), \$4,698; Locals 141 and 147, Connecticut (Barney Jacobs), \$647; Locals 36 and 139, Westchester County (Salvatore Rappa), \$1,599; Local 139, Monmouth County (Sam Feinberg), \$4,689; Local 131, Passaic (Isidore Rofler), \$4,659; Local 21, Newark (Meyer Kikin), \$1,583.

Since these amounts are to be shared between both neighborhood and national as well as international causes, allocations are now being worked out in behalf of all the communities where our locals are situated. Such sums will be announced shortly. That they will be as generous as possible is indicated by the fact that the ILGWU has already given the American Red Cross the record-breaking figure of \$136,000.

## Dues Increase Voted By Four Long Island Locals

Members of Locals 87, 107, 154 and 71, all of Long Island, who with \$16,000 already contributed to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund have almost completed their contributions, voted last month to raise their weekly union dues to 50 cents. Manager Jack Grossman reports.

The action was taken at a series of three section meetings of the four membership following recommendations made by the local executive board. The new dues rate will become effective July 1, 1945.

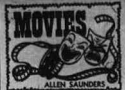
## Spring

By MAX PRESS

The night is dark — above the hill  
There horns are military aid.  
Down in the valley, scattered lights  
Mark where the awful hand  
are.

Ready above us and below —  
Life with its pain and tears is  
far.

Here lifts the blowing world of  
spring —  
Older than man, older than war.



"MURDER, MY NEW YORK!" is the  
RUCO-Palmer, New York! is a  
murder melodrama that will keep you  
on edge all the way, even if the  
script does get a little incoherent  
in its overacting. But I found it  
important because it gives Dick  
Powell a chance to get away from  
the sickly-sweet matinee line type  
of thing that has submerged him  
for years and brings him to the  
fore as a dramatic actor who is  
amused of a new and exciting  
career all over again in the movie  
business.

Powell plays a private detective  
who tries to solve mysteries the  
hard way. And in this film it is the  
hard way. Dick finds himself tangled  
with big-bad thieves, with  
murderers and other assorted odds  
and ends of the underworld, all be-  
cause a crook hires him to hunt  
for a missing girl friend. He it  
all works out to the end is for you  
to discover, which means that I  
recommend the picture.

As the detective, Powell is excellent  
and he's ably supported by a swell  
cast, including Claire Trevor,  
Mike Markey, Otto Kruger,  
Anne Shirley and Miles Manner.  
While Edward Dmytryk's direction  
found expression in some interest-  
ing camera work that adds much  
to the suspense and excitement of  
the film.

"HOTEL BERLIN" (at the  
Strand, New York) jumps what or-  
dinary might have been a routine  
melodrama into a month picture  
that carries suspense, excitement  
and thrills. It is a picture that  
should be seen by all moviegoers.

Although it has one or two rough  
spots and some of the plot de-  
velopment is pretty unbelievable,  
the message it conveys is such that  
you'll get away talking about "Hotel  
Berlin" and liking it. It tells  
the story of an underground leader  
who defies the Gestapo; who uses  
the once-fashionable Hotel Berlin  
in that bomb-blasted capital as a  
refuge and who succeeds in making  
his escape even though it  
means killing the pretty spy whom  
he loves.

Heinrich Dantine is the under-  
ground hero while Andrea King is  
the spy who, in the end, gets her  
just deserts, as the saying goes.  
Raymond Massey, Fritz Koenig,  
Peter Lorre and Alan Hale turn  
the picture into an acting triumph.  
Steven Geray scores with several  
memorable sequences in which the  
heaviness of the atmosphere.

"THE PICTURE OF DORIAN  
GRAY" (at the Capitol, New York)  
is a film that many fans may find  
just a bit bewildering. It is a  
picture of a young Londoner who has  
his portrait painted and then wishes  
he could remain young forever. He  
gets his wish and through the  
years retains the handsome line-  
ments, in appearance, that was his  
in his youth. But the portrait  
shows all the dissipation, selfishness,  
meanness and bloodthirstiness  
that constitute his true character.

George Sanders plays a cynic as  
only Sanders can play him, while  
Hurd Hatfield is fine as the young  
Londoner whose portrait does him  
no harm. In the picture, which  
Angela Lansbury, Peter Lawford  
and Miles Manner are among the  
many in the able cast.

The battle for cheap  
March on three fronts, with  
front still remained M-38  
holding fast to their point  
fall to fulfill its purpose of  
more low-end apparel available  
to the masses. Meeting on March  
19, the OPA made a surprise  
attack on retailers of apparel,  
essentials, shoes (furnishing  
a certain textile line and, with  
the resistance offered, man-  
down a mark-up freeze aimed  
passing manufacturers' price  
back on to the consumer.

The government agencies had  
passed MAP (maximum ap-  
proach plan), thus keeping in  
dark the moves by which it  
proposed to reach its goal. The  
prices at least 6 or 7 per cent  
the same time, out of the  
multiple sources where industry and  
the groups were meeting was  
officials came rumblings that  
industry was in for further  
on the L-85 front and that  
tightening of fabric allocations  
might be forthcoming.

The Smith Committee of  
House adjourned on March 16  
hearings at which industry  
agency representatives staged a  
of war over the provisions of M-  
theatrics criticism of the order  
in its handling. The committee  
of M-38 to extend its  
as so to reach the mills from  
the fabrics must come with  
to meet the extended order of  
it up.

Strangely enough, at no point  
the hearings was full disclosure  
of the government's position  
problems of the mills. And  
several witnesses testified  
many of the constructions of  
the order on the ground that  
they were no longer being  
any reference to the war  
state was brushed aside by  
hearing officers on the ground  
this subject would take the dis-  
cussion too far afield.

Most embarrassing of all the  
government men were their pub-  
or unwillingness to name any  
one industry representative  
who had been consulted before  
the order had drawn up and had  
in its handling. But one  
ness qualified his endorsement.

All witnesses exposed  
sympathy with the purpose of  
order. Although many ques-  
tioned the reasoning, Time and  
agency spokesmen confessed  
own confusion, thus leading  
industry to expect that the  
action given at the hearings to  
who know the industry best  
lead to amendments to the  
line with the industry's de-  
sires.

There was little opposition to  
freeze of retailers mark-up, al-  
though because they were pre-  
occupied with the war, they  
manufacturers' selling prices  
will be shifted only when  
whole price structure comes  
into a real question. It is ex-  
pected that the war effort  
will come at the manufac-  
ture level when MAP, which  
effective June 1, is sound.

There is a possibility that  
to reach back his price 7 or  
per cent is going to try to  
it out up later and to try to  
with the the drive cuts be-  
material allocations embodied  
M-38, retailers will face a  
threat of unemployment if the  
lines of this double-bait and  
are adhered to as they were  
written late last January.

It is difficult to avoid the  
the the the the the the the  
ten themselves into law  
acting in accordance with  
plied or explicit order to get

## WASHINGTON

By WILL ALLEN  
Special to "Justice"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What happened here last week  
is likely to go down as a portentous event in American history. A  
new principle in American life was established, one which may  
live on to plague our children and our children's children. It

happened on Capitol Hill, where  
Administration pressure of  
the strongest kind, the House  
Representatives, by the narrow  
margin of seven votes, passed a  
suspense bill establishing Assistant  
President Justice F. Byrnes as  
war-time headmaster over American  
labor.

At this writing, the bill is be-  
fore the Senate where both sides,  
locked in fierce opposition, claim  
to have better chances of victory.  
President Roosevelt made a  
fourth appeal to the Senate for  
the passage of the measure, the  
control bill, while Chairman Mc-  
Carr of the War Manpower  
Commission reported a "positive  
retirement" in the employment  
situation.

These are the powers conferred  
on Assistant President Byrnes: He  
shall direct any worker without  
the age of 18 or his her job, and  
this freeze can be extended even to  
pensioners. He can tell any worker  
what job he or she may accept, the  
he can tell any worker arbitrarily to  
leave his or her present job and  
take some other job which Byrnes  
has decided for the worker. He can  
place ceilings on the number of  
workers employed by any em-  
ployer. He can order an employer  
to fire any specific number of  
workers, the number to be de-  
termined exclusively by Byrnes. These  
are the specific powers.

Byrnes also has unspecified powers.  
The measure gives Assistant Presi-  
dent Byrnes, in addition, a blank  
check to formulate any regulations he  
deems without consulting Con-  
gress and to impose them under  
force of law on workers in connec-  
tion with the hiring, rehiring or  
severance of jobs.

To back up these powers, Byrnes  
is empowered to impose a penalty  
against both workers and employ-  
ers of one year in jail or \$10,000  
fine, or both.

And, to top it all, the measure  
makes Byrnes' decisions completely  
immune from challenge in the Fed-  
eral courts. Therefore, American  
citizens who have felt that they  
have been deprived of the basic  
rights guaranteed them under the  
Constitution can go into court and  
ask for a judicial review of the  
matter. But under the new measure,  
any review of all Americans  
citizens are deprived of all court  
appeal.

To be sure, the measure sub-  
stitutes for court review an op-  
portunity for a citizen to make a  
complaint to an administrative or  
inter-departmental committee. But  
this committee will be an admini-  
strative body under the control of  
Byrnes so that Byrnes will actually  
be in a position to decide com-  
plaints against himself—no further  
violation of all American principles  
of government. In addition, under  
several recent rulings, there would  
appear to be no possibility of a  
serious judicial review of decisions  
made by the bureau enforcing such  
legislation. And there certainly is  
no opportunity for relief in con-  
nection with any complaint within  
the stated time limits of the bill. As in  
the case of the War Labor Board,  
the vast majority of all complaints  
would be heard for a year or  
two.

As the vote of 371-6-168 which  
passed the "war labor measure" in  
the House last Thursday was an-  
nounced, Sen. Joseph C. McCarthy,  
liberal and pro-Soviet Democrat  
from Wisconsin, gave it a fitting  
dedication. He called it "a rep-  
udiation of democracy." But liberals  
and progressives were not alone in



condemning the measure. In fact,  
the most pungent of the comments  
was offered by that intelligent con-  
servative spokesman for manage-  
ment, David Lawrence, widely ac-  
cused columnist and publisher of  
the "United States News." Law-  
rence's remarks were the more in-  
teresting because it showed that  
enlightened industrialists have learned  
they can't do business with totali-  
tarianism, a thing some of them  
played around with in their jobs  
as a weapon to suppress labor be-  
fore 1939. It is heartening, there-  
fore, to see them line up on the  
side of labor in defense of democ-  
racy in the present situation. How  
well the intelligent conservatives  
have learned their lesson that to-  
talitarianism destroys management  
as well as labor is indicated by the  
real understanding of its nature in  
this paragraph by Lawrence:

"Faction abroad, which is a part-  
nership between capitalist inter-  
ests and the state, has regimented  
workers and forced them to work  
for the private profit of man-  
agement. That same totalitarianism  
time has been embodied in the new  
manpower bill which has come from  
a conference committee of members  
of the House and Senate."

"It is fallacious to say that if  
the government can order it man  
into the Army, it can order him  
into a war plant. Such a position  
would be consistent if the govern-  
ment managed all the war plants  
and there were no private profits  
involved. The logical result of the  
situation created by the new man-  
power bill would be to abolish all

Help win the war and get extra  
red points. Save waste fats and  
take them to your butcher.



"Don't Hear a Thing, Joe—Must be Your  
Imagination!"



**TIN HORNS AND CALICO.**  
By Henry Christian, *New York*  
No. 87, 87.

When the Dutch sailed up the Hudson River early in the seventeenth century to found New Netherland, they brought with them a system of agrarian economy which they later bequeathed to the British who supplanted them. On both banks of the river huge feudalistic domains had been carved out over which the Van Rensselaers, the Livingstons and others like them ruled as lords of the manor.

Seventy years after the War for Independence, some 300,000 inhabitants scattered on more than 2,000,000 acres of New York State were still living as vassals, bound to the rock-studded soil which yielded reluctantly to their till.

The taxes which bound the serfs demanded tribute for the lord in form. Once a year, the tenant farmers "shaped up" before the lord's counting house, paid the annual ren-

tal, submitted to the indignities of auction and grumbled. That grumbling got fear in the heart of Stephen Van Rensselaer III, who at the time of his death in 1839, had allowed \$400,000 of back rents to accumulate. The attempts by his sons to collect these rents was the fire that touched off the anti-tenant rebellion.

Once more it was a struggle between human rights and property rights. The patriots invoked the old cry of "sacredness of contract" and the necessity of maintaining "law and order." Into the rolling hills of the Catskills poor sherry-faced writs, intent upon forcing slaves to recoup unpaid rents.

Time and again the sheriff's rode into the hills. But their advance was heralded by the farmers. Bands from their horns echoed from hill to hill, giving warning of the enemy's approach. Farmers ran to their barns and attics, staked small bundles previously prepared and used to secret moving places in the woods. Up to the homestead came the sheriff and his bullies and out of the woods, whooping "Down with Brut!" dashed bands of "Indians" wearing calico masks and imitation war-paint.

Henry Christian, who was born on a farm in upper New York State, has captured all the color and excitement, the heroism and resourcefulness of men ready to give their lives in the battle against the oppression and greed of the wealthy.

With infinite love, respect and care, Christian has dug back into the dusty files, resurrected the courageous leader of a fugitive band and recreated an epoch whose people can talk to us of problems that continue to confront us today.

The tyranny of rent parasites and the unspeakable and impertinences of wealth are not altogether dead. The anti-tenant war is fought all over again in each age, and men who read the book fight are prone to be forgotten in the pages of historians. The names of Van Rensselaer and Livingston are familiar to us. But who remembers Dr. Smith A. "Big Thunder" Boulogne, condemned to life imprisonment for helping the tyranny of the patron, or Thomas A. Devry, who fought the landlords with words that burned like fire?

Their heritage of liberation flowed down the Hudson into the mainstream of American life. It nurtured

## Taxi Tactics

(A red-headed sailor wearing a silver and turquoise ring on his ear tried to get a taxi by lying down in the middle of the street—News Item.)

By MIRIAM TANE

When in New York  
do as New Yorkers do—  
try to nab  
a yellow cab,  
then wash, wash, wash!

To take you on your way  
one need to hail 'em  
with a manly yell,  
or a weakling shrill.  
One need to call 'em,  
but that's outmoded  
like "twenty-three, eleven,"  
exploded  
like "voodoo."

Solving the riddle  
by lying down  
in the middle  
of the street  
may or may not  
succeed a last,  
but the results  
may not be very neat.

ed the Homestead Act and became a tributary to the great movement that created the Republican Party. Today, the blaste that Christened through the hills one hundred years ago are heard again. Mr. Christian has gathered these glorious notes into a record that has more excitement and significance than a dozen best-selling novels. The tin horns will be heard so long as men fight for freedom.

**CAN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT DO THE JOB?**  
By Thomas K. Finletter, *Reynolds & Reynolds*, \$2.

Mr. Finletter has written an informative and challenging study of the system of governmental checks and balances which he believes impedes the exercise of full responsibility by forcing the rivalry between the Executive and Legislative branches.

He urges the creation of an Executive-Legislative Cabinet composed of the heads of executive departments and Congressional committees as the best means of bridging the gap. Along with other constitutional reforms, Mr. Finletter believes these changes would help us to meet more effectively the domestic and international problems that lie ahead.

**"You Got a Future, Kid!—Follow Me!"**



THE HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IS A PLAY IN THREE ACTS—WITH THE THIRD ACT YET UNWRITTEN.

The first act takes place in the late eighteenth century when women of the working class, driven into the factories in the first sweep of the industrial revolution, began to fight to improve their working conditions. One of their earliest actions was a body of public feeling which, combined with the organized strength of the time completely machine labor movement, produced important reforms and significant legislation—and for the first time in history posed the question of the women's movement.

The industrial revolution drove the housewife into the factories, forced the women of the poorer classes into wage labor—and left the women of the middle class idle, bachelors, unable to dispense either in quality or cost the goods which their working-class sisters now produced mechanically. Their delicate handicrafts became signs of wastefulness in time and money.

Perhaps miraculously at first, but later with vigor and with consciousness of right, these middle-class women, weary of boredom, hatred and scorn in the second phase of the women's movement, turned their way into politics. Into business, into acceptance as full equals with the men. "Women's suffrage," their great rallying cry of 30 years ago, significant as it was both to women and to men, might have remained no more than the faint wailing of a handful of excluded females had not overwhelming freedom made any form of violent organized activity preterite in the millions of domestic life.

The curtain is just now being raised on the third act, and can only guess at the probable action. In character, it will certainly be neither exclusively working class nor predominantly middle class. Its motives will not spring from economic need, even perhaps, from economic compulsion. It seems, in fact, that the industrial revolution will be the setting of Act Three.

When this war ends, we are convinced that many women will stay at their jobs in the industrial world to return to the slavery of housework—"homemaking," as the advertising phrasemakers term it, time-consuming, implicitly, that "housework" comes hard work with no pay. If their number is large, it will be because housework has become required for what is in the most accurate of all jobs, involving 14 hours a day of hard physical labor with little rest reward. Many women frankly recognize this, and have concluded that it is better to work in industry, to have no more than one child and to hire somebody else to look after that one.

In other words, society is now faced with what may grow to be the result of the housewife. If society wants its houses to be taken care of properly, if it wants enough children to be born to keep the world's population from wasting mothers to stay home instead of hiring others to look after their homes and children, some practical steps will have to be taken to make housework at least as attractive as factory employment. That we believe is going to be Act Three.

If so, it will be an ironic situation. In century ago, women still had to endure working conditions so intolerable that even the dreariest household drudgery was paradise by comparison. Today, if we have advanced as far on the industrial front that we can seriously demand the housekeeping be brought up to the level of factory work—washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other devices have helped us. But, ironically, they have done no more for us than the automatic house did for our sisters a century ago—that is, they have enabled us to do more work in the same number of hours. It is time now that society do for us in the home what it has done on the industrial front—liberate us from virtual slavery.

continued to rage through the major economic problems of the industry problems. When there was no full work, it was already too late to solve the problem that must be solved quickly and cooperatively. It is being pointed out that programs to increase low-income earnings for a few years would be better. The tightening process began.

Neither or not the testimony of criticism offered by the industrial will have any effect remains to be seen. Changes are being considered and some of them may be incorporated into the finished orders. It may be modified and the general public, unable to follow the progress of industrial technical developments, will believe that aid has been granted and that more and cheapness will soon be available. The recent order orders which

are called in much the same manner only to wash out a few more later.

There seemed to be more or cheaper than so long as the mills are given a free hand. The answer is to be found in more production of goods and a new division of capital between the civilian and the military markets.

The restriction seems to be dangerous. With the military, the high attitude, which many believe have been inspired by military power after the recent German breakthrough in the Ardennes, will do the trick. It is now clear that this temporary enemy success was not caused by any slackening of the home front, although the success of the present order would seem to indicate that it was.

There that spirit was invoked, the conclusion has reached the conclusion front. Apparently the policy of diminishing returns has been reversed. WPI leaders have been sending with Army and Navy procurement officers and it appears that a modification of the policy of giving them a free hand maintaining their requests will be made.

Executive orders for certain counts have been issued. There are to be no more equal footing with the civilian markets. This is the first move to restore the civilian control of the production. If so, it would seem to be the record-breaking move that there are more readily through full civilian-military cooperation than through military high pressure.

Keep paper is precious. The forces greatly need it. Save paper. Keep it clean.

## BOUQUET

MEYER PERLSTEIN, Southwest Regional Director

### Dinners, Lectures Feature Social Activities of District

Dinners and discussions of a varied nature, commemorating a number of social and educational occasions, have taken place recently among the locals and affiliates of the Southwest District.

A dinner in honor of Wave Tulin, who is leaving on an ILGWU "turklog" April 1, was given by the Kansas City Joint Board, of which she has been manager, on March 21, at the Marlborough Hotel. Among those who attended were members of the Joint Board, officers of the locals and a group of Regional staff members.

At a dinner honoring the educational committee of Local 338, Vandalia, Mo., on March 12, the committee outlined an elaborate program planned for the spring educational activities of the members of the local.

Valetta Kern will discuss current labor and world events at the March and April meetings of the executive board of Local 338, St. Louis.

On March 14 the membership of Local 184, Roodhouse, Ill., held a St. Patrick's Day party at which all the guests wore the traditional green.

The educational committee of Local 214, Houston, Tex., is making preparations for a dance to be held on April 4 at the "Y" recreation center.

Michael Finkelshteyn, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board, last month discussed "Racial and Cultural Democracy" before the extension class of the University of Minnesota.

A dinner honoring the outgoing executive board of Local 248, Dallas, Tex., was held on March 13. The annual luncheon of the Dallas locals will be held on April 7.

### K.C. CLASS STUDIES LABOR-MANAGEMENT

A course in applied psychology and management, sponsored jointly by the Kansas City locals of the ILGWU and the Apparel Association, inaugurated on March 1 with a gathering at the Phillips Hotel in that city.

The student body attending the course is comprised of production managers, shop chairmen and members of shop committees. At the inaugural meeting they heard talks by representatives of the union and of management.

The teachers of the course have been designated by the University of Kansas. The classes will meet on Monday nights for 13 weeks.

### Study 48-Hour Week

A labor-management conference of the Minneapolis cloak and dress industries on March 7 discussed ways and means of applying the 48-hour week promulgated by the War Manpower Commission.

### Enlarged Premises In Dallas Lead to Nightly Activities

The educational activities of the Dallas Joint Board are in full and varied swing, reports Verna McGraw, educational director. She says, "Our new premises have a meeting hall which is used nightly for shop meetings, social meetings, Negro chorus rehearsals and five members' classes as well as meetings of the executive boards. The Negro chorus is thriving and will sing at the next union meeting."

Miss McGraw also reports that the Dallas lecture program including formed."

### Gladys Wandzura Aids in Winnipeg

Gladys Wandzura, of the Kansas City ILGWU staff, has been stationed in Winnipeg, Canada, since March 8 to assist in the organization of 1500 women's sportswear workers in that city. Frank Roth of the St. Louis staff and Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein recently visited Winnipeg in connection with this drive.

### To Get ILG Local Birth Certificate



Among the garment workers of Winona, Minn., who have applied to the General Office for a local charter are (left to right) Annie Lee Hewitt, organizer, Fern Walch, president, Wilma Siventon, treasurer, and Bertha Shugart, recording secretary.

### K.C. Members Enjoy Art, Dance Course; Mt. Vernon Active

From Kansas City, Marie Tuh-bene, educational director, reports lively interest in the educational programs among the members. "We are having very good attendance at the art and tap dancing classes and look forward to fine results when we start our classes in psychology and time and motion study," she states.

"We have an extension department from the Public Library and have increased the number of readers each month," she continues. "We make requests for books and the librarians supply us with anything our members need."

Slack Falls to Slow Up Local 271, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Roba Malone, educational director of Local 271, Mount Vernon, Ill., reports that the local's educational program is lagging ahead despite the fact that shops are going through a slack period, although an improvement in the situation is expected. The bowling team has just made a successful showing in a league tournament and combined lecture-entertainment programs are regularly held.

The locally micrographed publication, "Shop Voice," is issued at regular intervals.

Talks by Jack Johnstone, the ILGWU attorney, to Negro members on the attitudes and responsibilities of union workers.

In the sports and recreational field, according to Miss McGraw, "The Perlstein team was the winner in the bowling tournament and, together with the Nardis team, has long reigned in the City Employees' League contest team summer bridge club for the older members and a second female chorus are be-

### S'WEST LOCALS HOLD INTERIM ELECTIONS

Recent interim elections in the Southwest District have resulted in the designation of the following members for important local union posts.

Margaret Walker and Mary Lee Bella, executive board members, Local 280, Henderson, Ky.; Mary Glavel, executive board member, Local 302, Louisiana, Mo.; Marcelle Koch, secretary, and Anna Mae Jackson, executive board member, Local 378, Wellsville, Ill.

Kate Crech, educational director, Local 235, Troy, Mo.

Budah Reynolds, president, Mrs. Parkinson, argument-at-arms and Ruby Kilman, executive board member, Local 278, Harrisburg, Ill.

Irma McKinley, secretary, Local 311, Freeburg, Ill.

Lois Howard, president, Dallas Joint Board.

Ruth Schmitt, secretary, Local 180, Pana, Ill.

Mabel Peas, secretary, Local 415, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

### St. Louis Hails Paid Vacations



St. Louis cloak and dressmakers held a banquet and dance on March 3 to mark winning of annual paid vacations. Among the speakers were (left to right) Ben Gilbert, manager of St. Louis Joint Board, Charles Londe, Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein and Sol Melman, president of St. Louis Joint Board.

### K.C. Cloak Demands Stressed by Perlstein

Notable gains are in prospect for the Kansas City cloak-makers if the union succeeds in winning the demands it is making on their behalf, announces Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, director of the Southwest District.

Letters have been sent to nine firms manufacturing cloaks, calling for the incorporation of several amendments into the renewed pact with the Kansas City cloak trade. These amendments include a two-week vacation with pay for workers with five or more years of service, an upward revision of hourly minimums and the establishment of a health and welfare fund.

Improvements in welfare benefits as well as earnings are the subject of negotiations in a number of shops.

At the Missouri Garment Co., Kansas City, Mo., the union has proposed wage improvements and establishment of a health fund.

At the Maybelle Sportswear Co., Fort Worth, Tex., the union is seeking higher minimums, wage increases and improved welfare benefits. These requests were made after the firm notified the union it was terminating the present contract March 17.

At the Rice-Six Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., conferences are being held for the negotiation of paid vacations and higher minimum wage scales.

The union has filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging that unfair labor practices have been committed by the National Garment Co., Wellsville, Mo.

The union has submitted additional data to the War Labor Board in connection with the wage increase for the Minneapolis cloakmakers, which has been awaiting WLB action for many months.

Wage increases and a two-week vacation with pay for those with at least five years of service are terms included in the pact renewed on March 12 with Betty Mads Procks of Harrisburg, Ill.

### Officer Inductions Set By Locals 407 and 410

Plans for the installation of officers by Local 407, Paola, Kan., and Local 410, Poplar Bluff, Mo., have been completed. Grand Varies are in charge of arrangements for the event, which will take place on April 8. The Local 407 pact with the L. Moore Co. becomes effective April 1.

### Give to the RED CROSS

### Day Pay Fund In Southwest

Returns from several Southwest locals last substantial contributions by members to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund drive which has just been concluded. They include the following: Local 214, Houston, Tex. \$214.18; Local 290, Evansville, Ind. \$180; Local 302, Louisiana, Mo. \$44.40; Local 258, Paducah, Ky. one-half day's pay. Other contributions will be announced shortly.

A number of locals have also made contributions to the Red Cross, the USO and other community causes. These will be announced after the completion of the current Red Cross campaign.

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

### Spirit of St. Louis—ILGWU Style



A group of ILGWU staff members of the Southwest regional office in St. Louis.

## Fall River Members at General Office



This group of members of Local 178 recently made a tour of inspection of the ILG home office when they visited New York. They are (left to right) Selma Feibus, Luis Levesque, Alice Chauvette, Catherine Thomas, Rene Bouvier, Wilhelmina Rude and Martha Sobol.

## \$40,000 for Fund

### Gingold Urges Prompter Action as New England, Penn. Raise Big Sum

The Cotton Garment Department drive for a day's pay contribution to the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund is hitting full stride after having been temporarily delayed by inter-union slack periods, it is reported by Director David Gingold.

A preliminary tabulation of collections that have already been completed indicate that affiliated locals of the Department are ready to forward more than \$20,000 to the General Office. On the basis of the arrangement which allocates to out-of-town locals 50 per cent of their day's pay proceeds for distribution within their own communities, the Department's contributions have now passed the \$40,000 mark.

While detailed reports from each of the Department's ten districts are being withheld pending completion of collections, it is estimated that the two New England districts have submitted first accounts showing that close to \$20,000 has been collected for the fund, with similar amounts reported from the Pennsylvania districts.

In announcing these partial results in the Cotton Garment Department drive, Director Gingold stated: "The drive in our territory has been slightly delayed by conditions beyond union control. In several instances we postponed the scheduled work days because they fell due in slack periods which we were unable to foresee.

"Our members are fully aware of the purpose the fund will serve in the coming year. They are proud of the opportunity to help. We are confident that they will make every effort to maintain the same high record, they established during the drive to raise the ILGWU War Relief Fund in 1943."

## A. J. TOWER ORDERED TO DEAL WITH ILGWU

The National Labor Relations Board on March 12 ordered, the A. J. Tower Co., Rochester, Mass., to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with the ILGWU, it is reported by Jack Halperin, North New England supervisor.

The board ordered the firm to accept negotiations with Local 24, "Waterbury" Garment Workers, Boston, as the exclusive representative of the production employees. The employer was further ordered not to interfere with the right of these employees to self-organization.

Efforts to negotiate a contract with the century-old firm failed after the firm refused to recognize the results of a National Labor Relations Board election that the union won in May, 1944.

## Gingold in Fall River On Manpower Survey

Director David Gingold visited the Fall River office of the Cotton Garment Department on March 13 where he met with the executive board of Local 178. Manpower and material problems were among the problems reviewed. Gingold also inspected the Fall River Health Center.

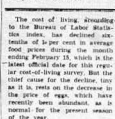
## UNION CONFIRMED IN OESTREICHER PLANT

The Albert Oestreicher Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been ordered by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board to cease and desist from interfering with the right of its workers to self-organization. Upon request to bargain collectively with the ILGWU, according to a report from District Manager J. Zimmerman to Director Gingold, ten directives handed down on March 21 and 24, the Board also denied the petition for an election, ordered the Oestreicher management to post notices of the directive in the plant and to furnish satisfactory evidence that it has complied with the Board's orders within 30 days.

The case went to the Board after the firm had refused to bargain with the union in spite of proof that the union represented a majority of the workers. Thereafter, on July 5, 1944, staged a walkout which lasted several months.

In the course of investigation, the firm gave as a reason for its refusal to sign a union pact its intention of resuming production in the Philippine Islands where it formerly operated a plant.

The Scranton office of the Cotton Garment Department is preparing to issue a call to the firm to negotiate a contract.



Barbara Gray of Lowell, Mass., who only a short time ago was singing in the Local 256 Chorus, is now marching with the WASH in Miami.

## 12 Firms Must Pay Overtime After 35, Says National WLB

Twelve firms in the Cotton Garment Department area which are in contractual relations with the New York Dress Joint Board have been ordered by the national War Labor Board to correct their failure to pay time and one-half overtime rates for all hours in excess of seven hours a day and 35 hours a week.

The Dress Joint Board filed complaints against the firms in 1944. Upon referral of the complaints to Harry Ufford, impartial chairman of the dress industry, arrangements were made with the firms that they would comply with the overtime terms of the collective agreement started Jan. 1, 1945.

On that date, however, the firm again failed to comply, offering the excuse that they were fearful of being in violation of law if they were to enforce the agreement.

The firms involved are the Arlene Procke and the Karp Dress, Inc. in Pawtucket, R. I.; the Cape Cod Dress, Inc. in Detroit, Mich.; the Fayette Dress, the K. & G. Dress, the Meritt Dress, the Royal Garment, all in Fall River, Mass.; the Dover Dress and the M. & B. Dress, both in New Bedford, Mass.; the Well Made Dress in Warren, R. I.; and the Martin Jay, in Amsterdam, N. Y.

## Goldstein-Levin Firm Baks After LG Wins

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was chosen as their sole collective bargaining agent by employees of the Goldstein and Levin shop in Johnstown, Pa., in a National Labor Relations Board election held March 23, it is announced by Cotton Garment Department Director David Gingold.

The consent stipulation entered into by the firm and the union in the presence of Paul Shupp, representing the NLRB, during the week of March 12 cleared the way for the election. During these conferences, the pattern of unit representation for collective bargaining was determined.

However, negotiations for a union contract which were begun in an atmosphere of seeming good faith on the part of the firm at a conference on March 1 have since been bedeviled by statements issued by a group of employer-inspired "spokesmen" for the workers.

Union negotiations have been continued but the delaying and confusing tactics that were evident in earlier attempts to organize the Goldstein and Levin workers are again being used. Although they are still hopeful that the amicable attitude the firm seemed to have adopted at the conferences which led to the consent stipulation will be resumed, they are prepared to meet and deal with the uncooperative tendencies that became apparent in the interim between these conferences and the holding of the election on March 23.

Statements made by firm representatives with NLRB were filled with insinuations of good faith which union leaders interpreted as indicative of the firm's desire to achieve peace and working harmony in the plant through an election that would clearly establish the ILGWU as collective bargaining agent.

In this spirit of "all-around unity," the union on March 23 issued a leaflet calling upon the Goldstein and Levin workers to vote for the union and register the

victory that "will mean that the spirit of harmony which the union desires will be developed in the most sure." Such cooperation, the leaflet stated, "strengthens the war effort, contributes to the welfare of the industry, introduces stability."

During the following two days there appeared in the Johnstown "Daily Tribune" half-page advertisements that did not doubt that the vendetta attitude which the union strove to eliminate was being revived. Although the appeal to vote against the union was signed "Committee of Workers," members of the union's committee pointed to the prohibitive cost of running such notices as evidence that the moving spirit behind them was not the Goldstein and Levin workers.

The advertisements contained open and implied falsehoods about the union, raised irrelevant issues and sought to arouse the darkest and most despicable prejudices by dragging in racial and religious differences.

Corroboration of the union's suspicions came just before the election when the firm rendered with its petition in the plant, offering propaganda and increases to the handout in order to insure its hold over its employees.

Further evidence of an organized anti-union movement became clear at the meeting which the union called the day before the election. To this open meeting, which was addressed by Director Gingold, came members of the so-called opposition, some of whom took exception to the proceedings. Then, on the morning of election day and in gross violation of fair labor practices, the firm permitted the distribution of a leaflet in the plant.

Cleverly, however, it was still not clever enough to hide the legal evils by which it sought to confuse the workers. It carried clear and emphatic instructions to the workers on which way to vote.

Although there were sufficient grounds for the union to call for a postponement of the election on the basis of unfair labor practices, Director Gingold and state commissioners were so confident of pre-eminence in the plant that they decided to continue with the election. The results of which vindicated their faith.

In resuming negotiations for a contract, Director Gingold stated, "It is our most earnest desire that the election will mark the turning point at which good faith becomes the attitude that will most certainly benefit all of the workers as well as the management at the Goldstein and Levin shop."

## McKetrick Plants All Signing Pacts

All contracts covering the nine plants of the McKetrick-Williams Co. were being signed last week as the Cotton Garment Department continued its drive for a two-week pay adjustment for presentation to the War Labor Board.

The pacts include a master contract to be signed by the McKetrick-Williams Co. as well as separate agreements to be signed by the management at each individual plant.

## Red Cross Lauds Derby Sportswear Girls On Lifting Wounded Veterans' Morale



Herkimer ILGWU members about to board the bus that took them to the Rhoads Hospital.

Local 315 ILGWU members of West 315, Herkimer, N. Y., recently decided to do a good turn for the 130 wounded veterans at the Rhoads General Hospital, Utica, they chartered a bus, rented a band, stocked up on sandwiches and then went out to the hospital and staged a bang-up party that was a night to remember.

The girls are all employed at the Derby Sportswear shop in Herkimer. The girls were pleasantly surprised when they discovered among the patients a former co-worker, Pie Joseph Callaghan, who was wounded overseas.

The Derby Sportswear girls registered gifts, playing cards, books and other items to the Rhoads Hospital.

The committee which arranged the trip included Cotton Manager Rose Dunlap, Victoria Riel, Therese Congella, Victoria Morallo, Carmella Surace and Elizabeth Marc.



## Studying Shape of Things to Come

Panel of the Education Department an exciting session. Excerpts from their talks will appear in a forthcoming issue of "Justice." Left to right: (Seated) Dr. Roma Gans, Teachers College, Dr. Henry J. Carman, Queens College, Columbia College, Francis M. Cohen of the ILGWU Education Department, Dr. Henry David, Queens College. (Standing) Dr. Erving Hunt of Columbia, Dr. Philip Bradley, Queens College, William A. Lydgate of the Institute of Public Opinion and Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director.



This group of educators made the March 3 panel of the Education Department an exciting session. Excerpts from their talks will appear in a forthcoming issue of "Justice." Left to right: (Seated) Dr. Roma Gans, Teachers College, Dr. Henry J. Carman, Queens College, Columbia College, Francis M. Cohen of the ILGWU Education Department, Dr. Henry David, Queens College. (Standing) Dr. Erving Hunt of Columbia, Dr. Philip Bradley, Queens College, William A. Lydgate of the Institute of Public Opinion and Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director.

## Health Films Show Battle Of Pioneers

A very interesting and informative series of films, entitled "Health Heroes," is available to ILGWU local and affiliates which are equipped with projectors, announces the Educational Department. These films relate the achievements of Florence Nightingale, Louis Pasteur, Marie Curie, Robert Koch, Joseph Lister, Edward Jenner and other pioneers who have blazed the path of developing medical safeguards for the human body.

In view of the steady increase of health funds by locals throughout the country, a brightening of interest in matters of hygiene is foreseen. It is suggested that these films may be particularly appropriate at local health fund meetings.

At a recent meeting of the ILGWU Women's Brigade the film on Florence Nightingale was presented, showing how she broke down the Victorian barriers that had severely restricted the social activities open to women. In addition to gaining recognition of some fundamental human rights for women, Florence Nightingale succeeded in acquiring the professional medical skill that eventually enabled her to lay the groundwork for the International Red Cross.

Cutting through the military red tape that blocked the use of women nurses, she rendered invaluable service during the Crimean War by introducing the principles of good food and cleanliness in the hospitals. As a result, her fame became world-wide and her advice was sought during the American Civil War. Among the fruits of her labor was the creation of hospitals for the training of nurses, including Bellevue in New York City.

## KNOW YOUR CITY

Our Saturday Visits To Points of Interest

April 7 at 3 P.M. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82nd St. "Drama Fashions Past in Relation to Industry," an exhibit specially arranged for the ILGWU. April 14 at 2 P.M. Jewish Agricultural Society, 306 Fourth Ave. Lexington Ave. subway to 28th St. Station. Meet in front of building. Can Jews, Negroes and other minorities become farm owners and play a part in America's agricultural life? 5:17 P.M. Station. Meet in front of building.

## MUSEUM, ILG STRESS AMERICAN FASHIONS

The exhibition of "American Fashion and Fashion" scheduled for the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Saturday afternoon, April 7, is attracting large numbers of union members. Sponsored jointly by the Museum and the Educational Department of the ILGWU, the show will feature American gowns specially created by American designers for display at this exhibition. The promenade will take place in the Central Hall of the Morgan Wing and will begin promptly at 3 P.M.

It is announced that admission will be by ticket only, due to the limited seating capacity of the hall. Tickets may be secured by applying to the Educational Department, 1710 Broadway, New York City.

## Plainfield Forum Hears Posner Ask Suitable Schooling

Harry Posner, manager of Local 149, Plainfield, N. J., told the large audience attending the March 13 session of the Plainfield section of the National Council of Jewish Women that there is a need for more realistic teaching as a preparation for living in our present complex society.

Education must be a preparation for earning a livelihood, Posner declared. To train for more effective citizenship it is necessary to coordinate cultural studies with vocational training, he added. Posner also stressed the importance of adult education, which, he declared, can give aid to life and develop social interests and attitudes.

Others who addressed the meeting were W. J. Kippling, principal of the Plainfield High School, Elmer Shumlin, former president of the local Chamber of Commerce, and Edwin Alexander of Columbia Aircraft Products Co.

## Annual "91" Report Is Vivid Record

Local 91 rings the bell again with its annual report. It is a most little booklet, entitled "The Four Freedoms."

It is a readable and informative document which tells the children's dreamers not merely how much money was spent in 1944 and how much was spent, but gives the members an all-round picture of Local 91's bustling activities during the past year, the third of the war. The newly acquired and elaborately equipped Convalescent Home at Croton-on-Hudson—the only one of its kind in the ILGWU—rates a special spot in the Local 91 account for 1944.

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

## New Goals in Industry

The following article by Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is a digest of the lecture, "An Employer Looks at Trade Unions," which he delivered as part of the recently concluded 1945 ILGWU Officers' Institute in New York City.

Our people, after achieving complete victory, have two passionate desires—peace ahead and peace at home.

By peace abroad, the American people mean a way to prevent our young men from again becoming victims in the carnage of another conflict.

By peace at home, they mean conditions that produce high levels of production, employment and wages.

Our people realize that neither of these goals is attainable if there are dissensions, hates and fears abroad, or widespread strikes, bitterness and industrial strife at home.

## Unity the Key

Yet the world is caught in a chain of violence and hatred. There are wars among nations; conflicts among groups within each nation; misunderstandings arise among our friends and allies. For this reason, the key word of our time, whether at home or abroad, is unity. It is the word that holds the one great hope for a decent, peaceful, prosperous existence for the masses of people, not only in America but everywhere in the world.

The great mischief in human relations has derived from the fact that we tend to emphasize the differences and overlook the common interests. Hatred of the sufferings and horrors that flow from conflict could be avoided if we made a deliberate and conscientious effort to chart areas of agreement before attempting to straighten out the difficulties beyond those areas.

## No Class Struggle

There are many representatives of all elements of American life who accept the sinister doctrine of class struggle—in fact, if not in words. They behave on the assumption that the interests of each are irreconcilable with the interests of the other.

I, for one, prefer to start from the opposite assumption. Industrial operation is normal and conflict a kind of mental aberration which should be cured before it makes too much headway. In my private capacity as an employer, and in my public capacity as a spokesman for organized business, I have frequently taken issue on conferees between representatives of management and labor. Sometimes the meetings were only a prelude to industrial warfare.

## Maryland Mermaids Make Merry



The ILG Swimming Class meets at the Baltimore YWCA pool every Thursday evening for instruction and games. Here are (to the right) Bertha Woodford, Marie Dwyer, Marjorie Silverstein, Baltimore educational director, Agnes Tomelczyk, Gertrude Robinson and Instructor Edith Barkin.

It all means that management, labor, agriculture and government must work together towards these ends. The standard of living of a people is raised only by increasing the wealth of a country. I know of no way of increasing wealth except through increased production. That means that all who work with their brains or with their hands must unite to increase production per man-hour.

Management must understand that labor unions are now an integral part of our economy; that we must work toward lower profits per unit and bigger volumes of sales; that high wages must inevitably follow high levels of production; that monopoly is a "sissy" way of doing business; that the umbrella of monopoly is only over one head of those who are frightened by their own inefficiency.

Labor must recognize its duty to cooperate with management toward higher efficiency and lower unit costs by removing any acts or policies which restrict or discourage production. Labor must use its newly acquired strength fairly and wisely. It must be quick to rebuke arrogance of a small minority of its leaders lest three different groups of abundance on the farm, as well as factory, is an American tradition.

Management, too, has the same public job in its own ranks. Agriculture must recognize that a prosperous management and a prosperous labor are essential to absorb the production of the farm at a fair price. There must be an abundance on the farm, as well as factory, is an American tradition.

## Gov't Must Stimulate

Government must understand that the individual should be stimulated to his greatest production capacity; that there should be a tax policy which will inspire investment of risk capital, in job-making enterprises; that there should be a clearly defined area of government operation and an area of private operation; that these areas of government operation should be as small as possible, consistent with our modern economic system.

This type of unity among the various elements in the American family will mean that we are at the threshold of America's greatest achievements, because we will have an expanding economy.

Of course, we already have the highest standard of living in the world. But this is only a relative matter. The standard of living is pitifully poor when compared with our economic possibilities or the plight of large numbers of our people. The war has proven that previous this country we can create a produced enough to supply a minimum modern standard of living for all of our people.

What we need in America is order to have peace at home in a greater middle-class society. We want fewer at the top, and fewer at the bottom, and more in the middle. We want a country where more and more people can own their own homes, automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines. In a word, we want more people owning more things.

## Spring Reunion

## ILGWU STUDENT FELLOWSHIP

Textile High School

Tuesday, May 15, 1945

Make reservations with ILGWU Education Dept. 1710 Broadway, N. Y. C.

# LIFE with SCIENCE

By DOROTHY LIEBERMAN

## SPRING BRINGS HOPE

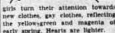
All through the ages the coming of spring has brought hope to mankind. The ancient Greeks celebrated spring as the return of Persephone, the Goddess of Plenty. According to an ancient myth which appears in the folklore of many prehistoric people, Persephone is kidnapped by the God of the Underground World and is forced to spend four months of each year with him. Nature mourns her disappearance, the sun grows cold, the plants die and the animals crawl back into caves. Each spring Persephone is liberated from her captivity and returns to earth.

Small wonder that early man should have longed for spring. His food supply which consisted of wild berries, roots and seeds disappeared completely during the winter. His only shelter against bad weather was a cave or a simple hut-lark made of branches of trees. It was not until man had learned how to use tools with which to build houses, that he could withstand the paralyzing effect of cold weather. It was not until man had learned to cultivate plants, breed animals and store his food supply that the terror of seasonal starvation was reduced.

**Song of Spring**  
Spring is still a season of intense excitement in nature. Sap begins to run in the trees, seeds begin to stir in the ground, seedlings break through the earth, buds burst open into tiny leaves. Birds swoop and peck and search for bits of substance with which to build their nests. In muddy ponds frogs croak and drill and the spring peeper keeps repeating his insistent call to his mate, as if saying, "Let's get going."

With the first vibrant warmth of the sun, the bear crawls out of his den and moves to bask in the sun, enjoying the luxury of his freedom. The hedgehog leaves his winter shelter to roam the grounds at will. The butterfly struggles to break through the tough walls of its cocoon where he spent the long winter. In a few hours he learns how to use his wings and begins the search for a mate. Everywhere singing life is breaking through confining walls.

With the coming of spring people grow eager to escape from the confinement of indoor life. They are glad to throw off cumbersome overalls and gain greater freedom of motion. They feel the excitement of nature in the air. Seeking to express their repressed need of living, girls turn their attention towards new clothes, gay clothes, reflecting the rejuvenation and magnetism of early spring. Hearts are lighter.



For Good or Evil

Man has long realized the stage of development when he need no longer worry about the Goddess of Plenty being kidnapped, produce of agriculture he could produce sufficient food to supply the two billion people who inhabit the globe. With man's knowledge of refrigeration and preservation of food, he can store it for indefinite periods of time. With man's knowledge of transportation, he can reach the most remote corners of the globe in 60 hours from any air base. Man can now change at will not only the conditions of indoor temperature but also the conditions of outdoor weather.

Man has learned to control the forces of nature; yet all his achievements can be quickly wiped out in the devastating clasp of modern war. Man has developed the most ingenious inventions. What are these inventions worth if they are to be applied for the purpose of mutual destruction? Man now knows that he must direct his energies to the task of improving human relations.

All over the world, as oppressed people are being liberated from the most agonizing war in history, man is groping towards freedom and a better life. As they crawl out of the underground, from the shelters and the woods where they have been driven by barbarous oppression, out into the sunlight, people are beginning to look towards a renewed, revitalized life.

This year more than ever before, the coming of spring brings hope. Millions of springs have come and

gone but never before in the history of man have the strongest nations of the world united in an effort to outlaw war. This spring, beginning this month, delegates from almost all the nations of the world will meet in San Francisco. They will consider the proposals adopted at Dumbarton Oaks to set up a world organization for the purpose of preventing future wars. In the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, we have the tools with which to build a better world. We must learn how to use those tools.

This year more than ever before there is promise in the spring air. The promise of liberation for all mankind.

By BETTA RYER

It may seem strange that as victory comes so close the prospect of a food crisis should suddenly loom up in this country. If this should really materialize, it would not only be a setback for the American people, but a disastrous blow to the already weakened food of hungry Europeans for relief from the United States. Actually, sharp curtailments in the quantity of American food being shipped to both Britain and the liberated nations have been effected.

But there is another, startling coincidence, and that is the question of removing the Price Control Act under which the OPA operates. As Congress prepares to consider the



matter, commercial interests are seizing the opportunity to bring pressure for higher prices by withholding supplies that might well alleviate the "crisis."

A bitter denunciation of these forces was launched last week when James Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, attributed the situation to the "short-range commercial fears" of food processors. They are held with surpluses of supplies when the war ends.

Meat is so far the major commodity involved in the shortage. Yet cattle-growers appear to have pulled an "outright strike" for increased prices by frankly stating that 10,000,000 cattle are available in the country but are not to be slaughtered until their owners are assured of "fatter gains" — and this despite the fact that the big meat companies have actually bargained their profits since the war began.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has given his assurance that "Our armed forces will continue to be well fed. We will continue to help our fighting Allies. Our own people will continue to have plenty of good, nutritious food, and we will contribute our share to the relief of starving people, even if it means a new hitch in our belts. This is a patriotic charter and a part of the war itself."

It is encouraging to hear these official words, but it is still necessary to point out that they have been heard before. Unintended Americans would be the last to object to sharing their food supplies with the victims of war abroad, the majority of whom are workers like ourselves. But to accomplish this purpose and likewise to curb such evils as the black market, labor and consumer groups are urged that the government must take two vital steps.

One is to strengthen and extend the Price Control Act; the other is to work out a policy that will push food production to the tremendous heights of which America's agricultural resources are capable. Unless these things are honestly attempted, it will be an insult to our nation's history to cry "clamor" merely to satisfy some selfish cravings for extra profits.

## Labor, Co-ops Link to Bar Sapping Workers' Dollars

Collaboration between the labor and cooperative movements is believed to have reached the most practical basis yet attained as a result of the Co-ops and Labor Conference on Organization, held in Wakeham, Ill., last month. Both AFL and CIO spokesmen emphasized a declaration that development of consumer cooperatives is a "must" on labor's program.

A further keynote of the conference was the urgency of bringing rural and urban America into closer relations through the use of consumer co-ops. To increase the power of the consumer, the board to a better standard of living and to better communities.

The chief labor speakers at the conference were Arnold Zander, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL, and Joseph Matthews, regional director of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.



who substituted for R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW.

Thomas, Danish, educational director of the Chicago Jewish Home, ILOUW, was a member of the planning committee that set up the Wakeham conference. He also acted as secretary of the sessions that discussed the housing question.

The conference, which was attended by 13 delegates representing 51 local unions and 20 consumer groups, commended the AFL for its action in setting up a full-time department of consumer cooperation and urged that a similar step be taken by the CIO. A committee was appointed to work out, with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a new study of the expenditures in the average worker's family budget to help determine which form of consumer cooperative action can best safeguard the purchasing power at present. A second labor-cooperative conference is to be held next fall.

It is only through a cooperative organization that the ordinary man can influence decision on production and prices," Zander declared. "But I would not choose to have cooperative enterprises run by unions for union members. Though our members have much in common with the average worker, they are here to explore areas of common interest with cooperative leaders. It is still good administration to serve separate segments of our common interests in separate organizations."

"I am interested in seeing every possible member of the trade union movement a member of cooperatives," said Zander. "We will work

out his buying problems in his co-ops and his job problems in his union."

The cooperative movement is a practical endeavor, he emphasized. "It protects the workers as consumers in order to improve their lot. By organizing into consumer co-ops, we increase the purchasing power of individual consumers and protect them against exploitation. Both co-ops and labor have as their objective the raising of the standard of living of the common people."

## Apple Glut Spoils As Average Family Scorns Applesauce

Apples have become so abundant as to threaten a large-scale loss through spoilage unless the glut is promptly disposed of to consumers. There were more than 18,000,000 bushels of apples in stock at the beginning of last month compared with about 10,000,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Plenty of apples have already been put to rot and the government is purchasing great amounts of the fruit for distribution through school lunch programs, hospitals and other public institutions.

Despite this unprecedented apple abundance, some of the better types are scarce. According to the War Food Administration, one of the reasons for this shortage is due to the increased buying power of families who formerly had to be satisfied with applesauce, but can now afford to eat eating apples instead of the coarser cooking variety.

## Montreal Remembers Prisoners of War



The most convincing argument for giving generously to the Red Cross was the exhibit of packages which that organization sends to prisoners of war, as displayed in the Montreal ILOUW (Laurie Tandy Center), chairman of Nadine Brown, opens up for her shop as (left to right) Business Agents Max Williams, Annette Langewen, Rose Haddad and J. Alfred Labelle look on.

## JUSTICE PUZZLE

By S. P. FILLER

- ACROSS**
- Listen
  - Skull
  - Thickness of cloth
  - Shades
  - Great lake
  - Chastity
  - Asphalt
  - Country
  - Very hot
  - Unreliable
  - Block
  - Stakes
  - Profound
  - Make believe
  - Ocean
  - Wrong
  - Central
  - Head of N. Y. River
  - Just Board
  - Questions
  - Colors
  - Paul
  - Unlucky
  - Warmer
  - Cave
  - Situated between
  - Washed
  - Anglo-Saxon
  - Chair
  - Writings
- DOWN**
- Robust
  - Prepare copy
  - Wings
  - Oversee
  - Coarse
  - Cotton drill
  - Brick
  - Digits
  - Unrestrained
  - Brakes
  - Type of article
  - Intense
  - Swamp
  - Soar
  - Disrespect
  - Humiliating
  - Give up
  - Ember
  - Automobile
  - Musical instruments
  - Pasture
  - New York University
  - Smash
  - Gigantic
  - Piece of article
  - Sharp corner
  - Heard
  - Deaf
  - Relieve
  - Moral errors
  - Misconduct
  - Permit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72

(Answer is on page 12.)



# COLUMNS LOCAL 10

ISIDORE HAGLER, Manager

Negotiations for renewal of the collective agreements in the coat and brasserie industry, delayed because of preoccupation with WPB Order M-388, are now about to be concluded. An early agreement between the union and the employers is expected.

As previously reported, the union demands include a vacation and health fund to be financed by employers through a percentage payment on their payrolls and the same for the existing minimum scales of the prevailing minimums, which include the increase approved by the War Labor Board.

About 400 leaders in the coat and brasserie industry are involved in the current negotiations. With the approach of Easter, the slowing down of spring production got under way, though there is still a fair amount of garment cutting in progress. Of course, the Easter holidays have not been as much of a factor in bringing a season to a close as in past years, but there has been a tendency in recent years for seasons to begin earlier than usual.

## M-388 Suspense Still Continues

Anxiety over the effect of Order M-388 continues. The most pressing question is the limitation of production of women's and infants' coats and suits to 30 per cent of the garments on tap to specified price points and the restriction of production of garments above the price points to the limited quantity of free goods which may be available thereafter.

Many coat and suit manufacturers will have to curtail operations drastically and others, particularly in the quality garment field, may be forced out of business. Employment will not only be cut sharply but the amount that remains will be of a sporadic nature. In each quarterly period employers will receive their quota before its expiration, thus displacing many workers.

According to an informed observer, M-388 in its present form will force half of the cloak workers out of employment, leaving the other half unemployed for longer or shorter periods.

## Tragic Possibilities

President Dubinsky and other leaders of the union have met with government officials to find some way to alleviate the situation. Secretary Unley, testifying at Congressional hearings in Washington, called attention to the tragic plight into which the cloak industry will fall as a result of the order. He pointed out that 65 per cent of the cloak workers in New York are, on the average, 50 years or older, indicating that they could not be utilized in war industries.

Nobody can take issue with the government's objective in making low-priced apparel available in large quantities, but the question is whether such an objective can be achieved without disastrously crippling a whole industry.

While there are many aspects of M-388 which are sound and constructive, it should be reconsidered in order to prevent men from doing irreparable injury to the coat and suit industry.

It is encouraging to learn of the recent statement by WPA Administrator Krug that regulations which may have the effect of reducing the civilian requirements below essential needs should be carefully scrutinized. This offers a ray of hope in the present tangled situation.

In the course of the next few weeks the situation will become clearer and the prospects of a settlement dispelled to a large extent. At least we will know what to expect and then prepare to take any steps which may be necessary to safeguard the welfare of the workers.

## Liberal Party Grows

The recent Liberal Party dinner, addressed by Attorney General Biddle and other prominent individuals, was a great success, helping

again to focus public attention on the party as the new political instrument of progressives and trade unions in New York.

As the Liberal Party approaches the first anniversary of its existence, it can take satisfaction in the fact that it has already established itself as a potent force for good in our social and political life. It deserves the unstinting support of every forward-looking citizen because of its intelligent program under which our country may evolve a healthy balanced economy with wider social security and full employment. It also merits support because it stands four-square for genuine international cooperation and for the uncompromising espousal of democratic aspirations throughout the world.

## N. Y. Legislature Sets National Pace

The New York Legislature, which adjourned last week, checked up on the whole, a fairly good legislative record. Of outstanding importance is its enactment of the Ives-Quinn law prohibiting discrimination in furnishing employment on the basis of race, color or religion. This strikes a strong blow at bigotry and racial prejudice, and it is toward ameliorating a condition that has no place in a democratic society like ours.

In the field of progressive legislation, New York not only has retained its leadership but is now way out in front. It is clearly setting the pace for the other 47 states.

**ATTENTION  
Members  
LOCAL 10**

**NEXT  
MEETING**

**Monday, April 30  
Night After Work**

**MANHATTAN  
CENTER**

**34th St. & 8th Ave.**

## Exemplary Courage



Pfc. Matthew Schoenwald, member of Local 10, Silver Star Medal recipient, was awarded the medal for manning a machine gun with deadly accuracy while the enemy made him the target for a barrage of concentrated artillery and rocket fire. When a collapsing wall buried him under debris in the fighting around Cassino, Italy, he sacrificed his life and resumed firing. Pfc. Schoenwald is President Dubinsky's nephew.

## Cutting Up For ILQ Relief Fund



A typical scene in New York's garment cutting rooms as members of Local 10 worked for the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund.



By MORRIS HALL, V.P.  
Director, Midwest District, ILGWU

## Detroit Notes

William Davis, our Michigan representative, was painfully injured in an automobile accident, but we are happy to report that he has recovered and is back at his post.

Prior to the accident, Davis reported that all locals in Michigan voted to contribute a day's wages for the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund and heartily approved of the union's war relief program.

ILGWU members, together with the other AFL unions in Detroit, have joined the drive. Recently, the trade union in Detroit bought the Swanik Colony Club, which until a short time ago was a center of the social life of Detroit. It has now been turned into a labor temple.

## Indiana Progress

Contracts were recently renewed in Shelbyville, Logansport and Fort Wayne, Ind., each marking substantial improvements in working conditions.

The ILGWU recently won an NLRB election at the Dubuque Garment Co., Dubuque, Iowa, a subsidiary of the Tish-Picker Co. of Chicago. Harry Ruler is now negotiating a contract for this plant with the representatives of the company.

## Stan Nowak, Air Hero, Rising to Cutter In Milwaukee ILQ 'Reconversion' Plan



(Left to right) St. Meeth, field supervisor, War Manpower Commission; S. J. Rosenberg, superintendent, Rhea Manufacturing Co.; Stanley Nowak; Ben Dolnick, manager, Milwaukee Joint Board.

Stanley Nowak is back with the Rhea Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. He is back after two years with the Army Air Corps during which, as radio operator and gunner, he participated in 31 missions over Italy, Germany and France. He is back with the Air Medal embellished with nine clusters and four Bronze Stars.

However, the pressure of so much combat strain has resulted in a 30 per cent disability that prevents Stanley Nowak from doing the work he formerly performed in the Rhea shipping department. Accordingly, when he returned home and told Ben Dolnick, Milwaukee manager of the ILGWU, that he could no longer lift cases and move crates, the union leader immediately initiated steps toward creating a suitable occupational place for the Air Corps veteran.

Dolnick got in touch with representatives of Rhea and with officials of the Veterans Administration, the War Manpower Commission, and the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Their cooperation was complete and wholehearted.

Accordingly, a special plan was drawn up which is believed to be among the very first in the country for the rehabilitation of war veterans.

As a result, Stanley is back at Rhea as an apprentice cutter. He will be an apprentice for the next four years during which he is to receive instruction in the shop as well as at a designated trade school. During the entire period he is to receive standard union wages, with the government making up the difference between the graduated apprentice rates and the union scale for cutters.

Under this arrangement, he attends school for eight hours each week and this time is counted as hours of labor.

Nich C. Madison, Wisconsin field supervisor for the WMC, has written to Manager Dolnick: "Both you and your joint committee are to be congratulated on the splendid attitude you have taken and the amount of time you have given in the development of this formal apprenticeship program."

Stanley Nowak, 36 years old, has been an ILGWU member for six years. His wife, Regina, is a former member of Local 10. They have a daughter, born two months ago.

Waste fats make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points in return.



By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

The store the Union Health Center has rented for the purpose of relieving the congestion in our present quarters is located at 146 West 25th St. It will be ready as soon as the carpenter puts up the necessary partitions, the electrician installs additional lights and the painters finish their work.

Although the "annex" cannot be expected to solve our space problem completely, it will serve to relieve the congestion at the Union Health Center to some extent. Moving the special division to the new space will give us an additional eye-examining room. Moving the drug department will provide a much-needed office for one of our administrative physicians, and transferring the hay fever department will also help considerably.

While our problem of insufficient space will continue to be important, the "annex" will surely do some good in easing the pinch. Anyway it is the only thing we can do at this time.

Please remember the address of the "annex." It is 146 West 25th St.

## Common Cold Real Menace

In a broadcast over Station WNYC on March 22, Dr. Leo Price, director of the Union Health Center, warned against neglecting a common cold. Among other things he said:

"Colds spread readily when people are thrown into close contact. The virulence of the infection becomes greater as it is transmitted from one person to another. If one child goes to school with a cold, others may catch it and soon many children are affected. The same situation may occur in the factory or office."

"The ordinary cold should last a short period of time. It usually causes a slight redness of the eyes, a running nose, a headache and a feeling of discomfort. It is over within a few days."

"If it is accompanied by fever, a doctor should be consulted to decide whether it really is only a cold. If an earache occurs, delay in giving this condition medical attention may lead to complications and prolonged treatment."

"The prevention of colds is extremely important in avoiding more serious and disabling illnesses. The cold virus seems to prepare the body for attack by other disease-producing organisms."

## TB May Result

"A person who has a chest cold that persists without recovery must always be checked up for the possibility of early tuberculosis. Physical examination of the chest does not always reveal tuberculosis, but spotted by a chest X-ray examination as soon as it starts, the chances are most favorable for a speedy recovery through rest and treatment."

"The common cold, of minor importance in itself, assumes major significance when we realize that it may be a forerunner of any one of the serious conditions I mentioned. Some of the diseases produce prolonged disability and require costly medical services."

# JUSTICE

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## ANNUAL WAGE PLANNING

President Roosevelt's recent order, directed to the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction, for a comprehensive study of a guaranteed annual wage, coincides with a report issued this month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor on the same subject. Both appear to indicate that the guaranteed wage plan idea is definitely on the march forward.

The President's order is in direct sequence to a recommendation for such a study made last November by the War Labor Board after it had refused to order a guaranteed annual wage in the basic steel wage dispute. The War Labor Board, speaking through its then chairman, William H. Davis, ties up this subject with the current national wage stabilization policy, or rather the wage-freeze policy, but it goes beyond that in saying: "A guaranteed annual wage is one of the main aspirations of American workers; the search for it is a part of the search for continuity of employment, which is perhaps the most vital economic and social objective of our times."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study also finds that, "to an increasing extent, unions are seeking job security for their members through the inclusion of employment or wage guarantees in their contracts with employers. Limited as they are, the existing employment-guarantee provisions represent a partial fulfillment of workers' quest for job security."

Are annual wage guarantees feasible and practicable only when applied to an entire industry, or can they be carried out plant-wise and piecemeal? Is there a single pattern of guaranteed wages applicable to all industry, or should varying patterns be sought for the different industries? Should the emphasis be laid on employment guarantees, specifying the number of weeks and hours to be provided, or on the amount of wages to be received annually? It is clear, even to the unions which are currently most interested in the guaranteed wage problem, that the volume of the country's information on this subject is too slim to permit a definitive answer.

The President's order for an all-sided study of annual wage plans falls squarely within this framework of augmented national interest in post-war employment and economic security. It is, as he succinctly stated, "closely connected with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy." Our own union, at its last national convention in June, 1944, also directed the General Executive Board to "make a study of the question of a guaranteed annual wage in the various branches of the women's garment industry and to prepare proposals for any action it may see fit to take in this matter." The eight resolutions proposed at that convention on this subject indicate that our members are keenly concerned with guaranteed annual earnings as a decisive potential affecting their economic well-being.

## THE RETAIL PRICE "FREEZE"

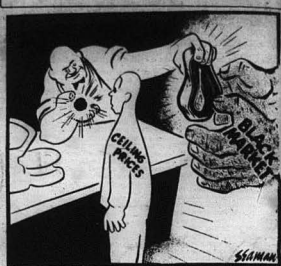
The Office of Price Administration set up on March 19 a new price order affecting retailers of clothing, furniture, textiles and other items. The new order — MPR-580 — will freeze mark-ups on these commodities at their present level.

While it had been originally planned to issue the maximum average price (MAP) as wholesale controls prior to the retail program, it now appears that OPA has by-passed the whole price plan and raced ahead to lay the ground-work for passing on to the consumer the price reduction expected to result from MAP — namely, the roll-back of from 6 to 7 per cent to garment and textile consumers. With the issuance of these new retail controls, the WFB and OPA have bolted down both ends of the far-reaching program which, it is hoped, will restore market supplies of lower-priced apparel.

The immediate effect of the new order, besides, may make it increasingly difficult for retailers to buy goods in the black market. It is open knowledge in industry circles that garment men have been paying under-the-counter premiums on piece goods and suitings in order to get desired merchandise in season. Some dealers, in anticipation of future higher costs, have been socking the consumer for garments now on the racks. The mark-up freeze, as of March 19, should put a stop to that.

The outstanding feature of the new OPA order, however, is in its element of surprise, using a recent date as a base for mark-up computation. However, in many ways the order puts a ceiling on mark-ups which have already soared to inflationary proportions. It remains to be seen whether the new order can correct the high prices already established.

## "One Month Ball!"



## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

THERE'S NO way of telling where the 60 million jobs, as a national shakedown, will wind up yet.

When first braced about a year ago, you will recall, the 60 million job idea was denounced in the Big Press as a piece of New Deal demagoguery or, at least, as a full employment dream that never could come true.

But the penny thought, obviously, caught on, especially after President Roosevelt adopted it as his own policy for a job-for-all world after the war ends. And so the "Union" of yesterday began shaping up as something that even "practical" people could reasonably accept. Henry J. Kaiser, Eric A. Johnston and several other spokesmen for industry came along and frankly recognized the opinion that 60 million jobs would not run counter to our wanted "free enterprise" — in fact, might help it. It is so simple, indeed. About 25 to 34 million workers would find jobs in private industry, from 3 to 4 million would be drawn into new and old government jobs, while probably 31½ million would be demanded by the vastly expanded armed forces — and there you have it.

As a clinician touch, some of the country who shy a short time ago, were prone to abuse the advocate of 60 million jobs as "pop-eyed visionaries" have now begun to twist their smirks in a different direction. "Where," they ask, "will you get the 60 million workers to fill those jobs?" — and top it off with a statistical question to the effect that America, with its 133,000,000 population, has no such labor potential available.

If this dire dilemma should arise, I suggest America will somehow find a way to solve it. The average citizen's reaction to that kind of stumper would probably amount to the following: "You fellows just get in the jobs. We'll find the men to handle them."

THE CHILDREN are getting a beating in the war.

After three years of war, nearly 8,000,000 boys and girls of 14 through 17, almost a third of the total population of these ages, are engaged in full or part-time work. Widespread migration of boys, and to a lesser extent of girls, in the same ages to work in war industry centers has caused a transient-youth problem as serious as that experienced in the depression years of 1922 and 1923. Child labor in agriculture, little regulated by law or controlled by inspection, also has assumed larger proportions than ever.

But this melancholy aspect of child labor is not merely a United States war offshoot. From the group of four American women trade unionists who are surveying industrial conditions in the British Isles, some whom there is our own Malina Springer, we hear a chorus of dismay at the extent of the child labor that they have encountered in their travels. Children of

14, the American delegates report, are seen at work everywhere, performing jobs which are considered arduous even for grown-ups, and robbing children's pay.

While the war goes on, this employment of child labor, more often than not in disregard of the law, is looked upon as a "normal" emergency. But the "reconversion" of children workers after hostilities cease is already looming up as a giant problem. Hundreds of thousands of kids had their education halted in the past three or four years; in high school enrollment alone a decrease of 14 per cent has been reported between 1940 and 1943. Measures to salvage their lost education interrupted by war work will have to be speeded. A new type of youth — veteran factory youth — will arise in our midst, and this large and sensitive group will offer challenging demands which the American community, nationally and locally, cannot afford to ignore.

THE OTHER day America learned through the front pages of the competition press — that the advisory board of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes has been advising him "to the dark."

Byrnes, of course, is top man in the highest national set-up and his advisory board, which is supposed to represent civilian America — labor, industry and the public — is presumably not composed of a bunch of "shameless" Reactionists. This advisory board is provided for in the law creating the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction.

It appears, however, that Director Byrnes has made it a practice to leave his "advisors" secretly alone. The board, we are told, has felt rather uncomfortable concerning the continued extension of Army authority over the "home front," but nobody in OWMR seemed to worry about this. The has on home-raising and the recent midnight curfew were other measures taken by OWMR without consulting with the board. Still, for many long months not a squeak of dissent has ever come out of its ultra-usable members.

Until last week. Monthly chanting, "Byrnes does not have to listen to us if he does not want to!" the OWMR advisory board finally got together and passed a resolution "respectfully impugning" the War Mobilizer to give them a break "from time to time" and notify them of particular problems upon which he desires their advice. It is true that AFL President William Green, a member of the board, objected to the language of the resolution which, he said, implied that the board "was abandoning its rights," but that was as far as the outbreak reached.

Query: Why does this "advisory board" choose to stay on? There's hardly any glory, one would think, in being widely derided, still less in being an "unwelcome child." Is it, the whole affair is beginning to take on the aspect of a Gilbert and Sullivan show.